New-York Daily Times.

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TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Burning of a Ferry Boat on the Delaware River.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

List of the Dead, Injured and Missing.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Extra, March 16.

One of the most fearful disasters which has happened upon the Delaware since the burning of the [illegible], some twenty years ago, occurred on Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

The Camden ferry boat *New-Jersey*, belonging to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company, with passengers to the number of nearly one hundred, mostly residents of New-Jersey, started for Camden.

The boat was headed for the canal, but on reaching that point, Captain Corson discovered that the ice was so jammed between the banks, that to go through would be almost an impossibility.

The boat was then turned northward, so as to cross the bar some distance above Smith's Island. When nearly opposite Arch-street Wharf, the boat was discovered to be on fire near the smoke stack. An effort was made to check the flames, but without avail. A scene of wild excitement ensued, the passengers all pressing forward to escape the flames, and to be the first to jump ashore, as soon as the boat should touch the wharf, the Captain having directed the pilot to steer direct for the Arch-street wharf. When within about thirty feet of the wharf the wheel-house fell, rendering her steering apparatus useless. A strong ebb tide was running, and setting up the river, which caused the boat to sheer off from the wharf, and float towards the island again. Before this time, however, most of the passengers had jumped overboard, some of whom managed to get upon cakes of ice, and others were taken from the water by persons in small boats. Many of the passengers, among whom were some females, remained on the boat until the burning of their clothes drove them to leap into the water.

Mr. Samuel Governor, of this city, was on board with his wife and child, about fourteen months old; was separated from his wife when the fire was first discovered. He immediately made search for her; but, getting in the midst of the excited throng, was forced overboard without obtaining any knowledge of the whereabouts of his wife and child. He was soon rescued, and, on reaching the wharf, he was overjoyed to hear that his wife had been saved and taken to the Weatherby Tavern, but the child was drowned. Its mother held on to it until exhaustion compelled her to relinquish her hold.

Mr. Nixon, of Camden, was on board with his wife and child, and both remained on the deck until their clothes took fire. Mrs. Nixon was considerably burnt. She states that when her husband was separated from her, and forced overboard, his coat was all in a blaze. She has not seen or heard of him since.

Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden; Thomas Hooper, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ellen Brown, of Camden; Thomas Stearns and wife, and Wm. P. Wilson, were all rescued from the water in an exhausted state, and taken to Newkirk's, where the proper remedies were applied to prevent any serious results.

Mr. James M. Stellings, of Camden, escaped with [illegible], notwithstanding the boat passed over him. When taken from the water he could scarcely move. Two men, named Rowland and Nagle, residing about six miles from Camden, managed to get upon a cake of ice, and floated until picked up by a person in a small boat. They were taken to the [illegible] Station-house, in company with a Mr. Crispin, who was also rescued, where they remained during the night.

Mr. John C. Little, of Camden, was found dead, floating upon the river. Efforts were made to resuscitate him.

Mr. Richard Muschamp, residing in Camden, but whose place of business is at No. 38 South Second-street, was under the boat for a short time, but escaped without injury, and was also instrumental in saving one of the female passengers.

Mr. James W. Ferguson thinks there were about sixty persons on the boat, and when the fire was first discovered he was talking with a fellow-clerk of his, named Howard. When the place became too hot for these persons, in company with Howard and some gentlemen unknown to him, slipped from the steamboat into the water, and held on to the rudder chains until nearly exhausted, when he let go and commenced swimming for the shore. He was seen by persons on the wharf, and a rope was thrown to him, and thus saved. He could not tell what had become of his companions.

The engineer of the boat did not quit his post until he was forced to fly by the heat from the burning of the clothes. The pilot, Mr. Carter, remained [illegible] within a few moments of the falling of the pilot-house.

[illegible] Lewis and William Gallagher, members of the Vigilant Engine Company, deserve great praise for their efforts to rescue the passengers from the river, both of whom jumped into the stream, and saved two or three who were nearly exhausted.

Miss Josephine Fidell, of South Camden, was crossing in company with her father, John Fidell. Both were together when they jumped from the boat, and the father struggled hard to keep his daughter from sinking. She was picked up, but he is missing, and it is supposed was drowned.

Mr. Wm. Agnew, a resident of Camden, gives a terrific description of the melancholy disaster, as follows:

Mr. Agnew's Statement.

I was standing conversing with Mr. Muschamp, a conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, when he discovered the flames bursting out around the "smoke stack." Making an exclamation that the boat was on fire, he sprang forward to the windward. He saw the captain in the pilot house with the pilot. Almost the moment the fire was discovered, the boat was headed for the Arch-street wharf. A wild, heartrending scene of terror ensued. There were, as nearly as he could remember, over one hundred persons on board, including twenty or twenty-five ladies. By a common impulse they rushed to the windward to avoid the intense heat of the flames, which had now enveloped the whole after part of the doomed vessel. Mr. Agnew clung to the guards as long as he could. Around him, frantically endeavoring to wrench loose the stanchions which were yet free from the devouring element, were the horror-stricken passengers who, but a few moments before, had been so full of hope and happiness. There was nothing that he could see save a bench or two that could in any way be made available as a float or life-preserver. The flames, as the wind drove them about, increasing in volume every moment, caught the dresses of the women, whose shrieks for assistance were appalling. One young girl, Miss Carman, was the only one he recognized, and the last he saw of her she was enveloped in fire and screaming piteously. The scene was now almost too awful and appalling for reality. One by one—sometimes five or six at a time—they made the fearful leap from the burning wreck into the scarcely less terrible chances of death amid the ice and water.

The boat had struggled up to within twenty or twenty-five feet of the wharf when the pilot-house fell, and all command of it being lost, it swung out head down. There were at this time not more than six or eight persons remaining on board that he could see. He leaped into the stream, and says his only fear at the moment was of being struck by the wheels. He swam about one hundred yards, when he providentially reached the bow of a clipper ship and was rescued by the promptness of those on board. He is positive that not more than ten minutes elapsed from the time of the discovery of the flames around the smoke-stack until the boat was completely wrapped in fire. The captain, as far as he could notice in the confusion, was doing his utmost to save the lives of those on board and the pilot remained at his post to the last.

The fire originated in the fireman's room; does not think the least blame can be attached to the captain or pilot; nor, to his knowledge, to any of the employes. The firemen's room was not fire-proof. Mr. Agnew was at Bloodgood's Hotel, foot of Walnut-street, from whence, after receiving through the kindness of Mr. B. a change of clothing, he proceeded to Camden, to allay by his presence the apprehensions of his family regarding his safety. Mr. Agnew's friend, Conductor Muschamp, was unable to swim, and it is feared that he is lost.

Mr. William Copeland's Statement.

I think there were fifty passengers, part of them colored; twelve or fifteen were females. The boat left the wharf and got fast in the ice in the Canal. They then backed out and undertook to go up the channel to go around the Bar. When they got up about opposite to Arch-street the fire was discovered blazing around the smoke-stack. The engine was stopped, and in one or two minutes was started again. The pilot steered her straight for the Philadelphia shore, and we came to alongside of the foot of Arch-street, within about eight feet of the wharf. The passengers then crowded each other overboard to get ashore. I suppose that at least two or three were drowned. A few children were on board. The boat was all on fire then, and a panic ensued. The flames were insupportable, and some of the passengers' clothing was on fire. I was on the pilot deck, and the flames had not reached that spot, but the pilot-house was surrounded with smoke and flames, so that no person could remain there. The pilot remained until the smoke and flames drove him out. The engine run, and could not be stopped in consequence of the fire.

Mr. James W. Ferguson's Statement.

I was on the stern of the boat when it started, in company with Mr. Howard, a fellow clerk. There were, I think, at least sixty persons on board. I recollect Mrs. Alex. Carman and Miss Sally Carman to have been among them. When the fire broke out I determined to stay where I was as long as I could, and fixed the collar of my overcoat around me. I staid at the stern until the fire drove me away, when I slipped down and hung on the tiller chains. Mr. Howard and another gentleman were with me in the water. I hung on until I could sustain myself no longer, when I committed myself to the waves, with a prayer that God would permit me to see my wife and children once more.

I struck out towards the shore, but I did not know what shore, I was so bewildered. I swam until I was near the wharf, on which people were standing. I felt as if I was about to sink, when they cried out to me to not give up. This encouraged me. I made a fresh struggle, and succeeded in catching a rope. My strength was almost gone, but I hung on desperately, and was finally landed, some of my finger nails being torn off by my efforts to grasp the rope. I do not know what became of my companions who had hold of the rudder-chains.

Mr. Wm. H. Yeaton's Statement.

Mr. Yeaton was at Bloodgood's Hotel, and very much exhausted, having been in the water over half an hour. He states that when the fire was discovered the greater part of the passengers rushed towards the bow of the boat, which became very much crowded. He supposed that there were a hundred, at least, on board. Many jumped overboard at the first alarm, and he imagines that most of them were struck by the wheels of the boat. He remained on board until the flames became insupportable. He finally dived down as deep as he could urge himself, and succeeded in getting clear of the wheel, although as he was rising his hat was struck by one of the paddles. He then swam towards the shore, and succeeded in laying hold of the cutwater of a vessel. He called for help, and was thrown a rope, which he fastened in a loop around his shoulders, and was drawn on board. He thinks that at least one-half of the passengers were killed by the paddle-wheels, burnt or drowned. There were several ladies on board.

The Dead.

Mr. John C. Little, a resident of Camden, was picked up by three persons in a small boat, dead. When the body was first seen it was floating beneath the surface of the water. His head and hands were burned and breast bruised. He was taken to Vine-street wharf and given in charge of the Seventh District police, who removed him to the station house in Dillwyn-street. The deceased was a harness maker, and worked in a shop in Market-street, Philadelphia. He was 28 years of age, and has left a wife and three children.

Abraham Jannie, a wheelwright by trade, in the employ of Benjamin Franklin, of Dock-street, was taken from the water and removed to Newkirk's Hotel, Arch-street wharf. He appeared to have been killed by a blow upon the forehead, from the wheel of the boat or in striking a cake of the ice. He leaves a wife living in Camden, on Bridge-avenue.

Frederick Thompson, thirteen years of age, was drowned. He resided with his father, James Thompson, in Fourth-street, near Mickle, in Camden, and at the time of the calamity was with his father on board the boat. While the crowd was rushing forward, Mr. T. had his son by the hand, waiting a favorable opportunity to jump overboard. Frederick was crying piteously, and called for aid. The father and son were pushed off the boat, and while the father escaped with a slight injury to the shoulder, caused by being struck by the paddle wheel, the son was lost. Mr. James Thompson is a bookbinder, and worked in Lippincott's bindery, Fifth-street, near Race.

The Injured.

Mrs. Nixon, wife of Warwasser Nixon, residing in Camden, was on board with her husband and little daughter. Her bonnet was burned off her head and a black silk dress and the under-clothing nearly all burned off her. Her face, breast, arms, hands and one side are so terribly burned that her life is despaired of. She jumped overboard and was saved after sinking twice. Mrs. N. was taken to Barr's Hotel, in Water street above Race, where she was attended by Drs. Bournonville, Hartis and Gregg. Her daughter was saved and was with her mother yesterday. Mr. W. Nixon was beside her when she jumped, but after reaching the water lost him. He has not been heard of since.

Levi Newton, of Cooper's Hill, N. J., was burned about the face, ears and legs, and bruised on the breast by being struck by the paddle wheel. He was with his brother, John S. Newton, [illegible], who is supposed to be injured. Levi seized a bench, and after falling overboard, went down twice before being struck by the wheel. After coming under the wheel, [illegible] small boat. The brothers returned [illegible] from New-York, having visited [illegible] the dépôt in New-York at 3 o'clock for the purpose of returning home, but found that that line had been discontinued.

Frederick Herring, a man about 30 years of age, had his head and hands badly burned, and his body bruised. He was picked out of the water in a senseless condition, and taken to Barr's Hotel. Mr. H. is a resident of Chew's Landing, and was going to Camden to visit a friend.

Thomas Dudley, Esq., of Camden, was an hour and a half in the water, before taken out in a small boat.

Mr. Edwards, of Camden, was struck by paddle wheel and cut on the cheek.

Mr. Crispin, of Camden, cut on head by wheel, and burned about the head.

Mr. Nagle, of Camden, had his hands badly burned. He remained on the steamboat until within a few feet of Arch-street wharf.

Godfrey Ostermart, of Camden, was badly burned.

Mr. Stern, of Camden, was burned in the back. Himself and wife were saved by jumping on the ice.

Henry Lelarge, 28 years of age, resided in Fourth-street, near Taylor's avenue. Has a wife and three children; was a cigar maker, and worked for Mr. Vetterlein, North Second-street, Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Fullerton, 20 years of age, resided in Broadway, Cooper's Hill, Camden. Her father is Francis Fullerton, hat finisher. Before this young lady reached the water she is said to have uttered the most piteous cries for help, and fell exhausted overboard.

Myer Reinback, German, a barber by trade, and doing business in Camden.

Albert Robinson, residing in Camden, and a girl residing in his house.

Geoffrey Eisenhart, German, resident of Camden.

A colored man, from South Camden, named Riley, is also missing.

Miss Marcy E. Massey, aged 15 years, a resident of Camden. Her father was at the Market-street Ferry, yesterday, much distressed.

A young man, named Wm. Young, held on to the railing of the boat until his hand was burnt so badly that he was compelled to jump overboard, and after swimming for some time, was picked up by a small boat.

A German was taken off the paddle box—his hair was singed, and his coat burned. He had a bag of bread with him, which he held on to, and took it home none the worse for the accident.

The excitement along the river front yesterday was great, hundreds of persons standing upon the wharves, and crossing at the Market-street Ferry, to get a glimpse at the ill-fated steamer, which is sunk on a bar above the old Water Works wharf, nothing being visible but one of the paddle-boxes and the walking-beam.

Miss Josephine Fidell, 19 years of age, was saved in a small boat sent out from a schooner. One of the men in the boat saw her floating under the surface of the water, and diving down brought her up. She was taken to Cullin's Susquehanna Hotel, Water and Vine streets, injured about the face and arms. This young lady was with her father on the ferry boat. When the destruction of the steamer was found to be inevitable, her father, Mr. John Fidell, secured a rope and tied it to one of the stanchions, in the hope that should it fall into the river it would be the means of saving their lives. They staid on board until the fire became too hot to remain longer, and then jumped with the rope, to which they clung until the flames burned it off. Miss F. then lost her father, and has not heard of him since. She resides in South Camden, where her friends took her yesterday morning.

A young man, living in Thirteenth-street, above Cherry, was picked up by Capt. Robinson, Thomas O'Donnell and another man, who had a boat, and did great service in rescuing the afflicted from watery graves. They brought eight men and two women ashore in their boat. This young man is said to be a clerk in Comly's store. His neck, hands and face are badly burned. His coat was burnt off his back. He was taken home by one of his rescuers.

F. Howard, a clerk in Bazin's perfumery establishment, was slightly injured. He jumped overboard with a bench, and kept himself up until taken out in a boat. He was on the steamboat *Sanford* all night.

The Missing.

As far as ascertained, the following named persons were missing from their families this (Sunday) morning:

Samuel Briggs, resided in Penn-street, above Fifth, Camden. Tailor in Fourth-street, above Arch, Philadelphia. Has a wife and four children.

Mr. Jas. Shemmer, of Camden. A picture-frame maker, employed at Natt's, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

John Parsons, resided in Penn-street. The proprietor of a restaurant in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. Has a wife and one child. Is 68 years old.

Charles Whiteney, 18 years of age, resided in Second-street, near Bridge-avenue, Camden. Was employed in Carman's planing-mill, in that city.

Miss Sally Carman, 25 years of age, daughter of William Carman, Broadway and Bridge-avenue, Camden.

Mr. Beale, a clerk in Levy's store, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; resided in Stevens-street, near Third. Has a wife and two children.

Mr. Prince resided in Stevens-street, near Fourth, south side. His quarterly ferry-ticket, pocket-book and receipts, were found this morning, and are said to be in the possession of Mr. Master, at Kensington Screw Dock.

Edward Muschamp, 35 years of age, a book-keeper in the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Mr. M. resided in Fourth-street, below Mickle, in Camden; has a wife and four children. At the time of the collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near South-Bridge, 7 miles from Amboy, in July, 1853, Mr. M. was conductor on one of the trains. The wife of the missing man went to New-York on Saturday, to attend the funeral of a friend.

The body of a little girl was found floating in the river, near the island, this morning.

Investigation by the Coroner.

A Jury of Inquest, consisting of Charles W. Packer, Charles S. Calvert, Rudolph Hampton, Wm. H. Brown, Benjamin Masters and Thomas Habermahl, was summoned by Coroner Delavan to investigate the facts of this sad disaster. After viewing the bodies of Abraham Jannie and John Little, at Arch-street wharf, and the Twelfth Ward Station-house, the investigation was commenced at Newkirk's Hotel.

TESTIMONY OF THE CAPTAIN.

William S. Corson, of Camden, being sworn—I was Captain of the steamboat *New-Jersey*; she was rebuilt in the Summer of 1855; she was a substantial boat, and had not been cut through; the laws of the United States do not require ferry boats to keep life preservers and life-boats; we left Walnut-street wharf at half past eight; we went into the canal, but the ice being too heavy we were compelled to go around the Island; were about Arch-street wharf when an alarm of fire was given; I told Mr. Springer, the pilot, that we would make Arch-street wharf; we steered for the wharf; when about two lengths I went down to take a line ashore; at that time the upper deck was all in a blaze; I got down and had the line in my hand when the boat took a sheer off from the wharf, the passengers then attempted to leap off, some few leaping to the wharf; I leaped off when the boat was about 100 yards from the wharf; I got on to a cake of ice, and the hands on board the *Morning Light* threw me a line! there was a gentleman about 20 feet from me, and I threw the rest of the line to him, and we were both saved. I should judge there were from 75 to 100 persons on board; the boat was originally built about fifteen years ago; I take the fares at the gate, but, having made a trip before, the money for both trips became mixed together; I have not counted the money, and suppose I must have lost part of it, so that the money would be but little guide in judging of the number on board; the hands on the shipping generally aided us in every way, but a small tug passed when the boat was in a light blaze, without stopping; one of the passengers was the first to discover the fire; I have no idea how the fire caught; the space around the smoke stack, where it commenced, was protected by sheet iron, which I consider sufficient, as the only heat there would be from the steam; coal was burned in her furnaces; the boat was provided with water buckets; there were no boats on board; the boat was owned by the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company; it is separate from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, with different directors; the boiler was examined by the Inspector of Boilers about three months since; the boat was only used at night, except on emergencies; we carried the same amount of steam last night as usual; there was no extra firing; there was no cotton waste on board; the clothes used in wiping the machinery were kept in the forward part of the boat; a number of passengers leaped overboard at the first alarm of fire; when I leaped off I saw no one on board, the flame and smoke had driven them all off, though I suppose there were several burned up in her; there were a few loose benches on the deck, which were made use of by the passengers in saving themselves; the seats in the cabins were permanent; I should judge there were from 15 to 20 females on board; I saw a number of ladies leap overboard and some got upon a bench that was thrown over by a gentleman; the boat went through the canal in coming to the city, but it being flood tide a large cake of ice had drifted in; we tried ten minutes before giving up the attempt; the fireman spends part of the time on deck; there was a fireman named Ferguson in the fire room at the time; he was not the regular fireman; the fireman employed was not there at the time; the engineer was at his post, until driven away by the fire; I do not consider it the duty of the fireman to be always in the fire-room; used oil lamps on board, and the wood work above is protected, so that there was [illegible] down on deck to change the place of the rudder, necessary in returning to the upper deck; I passed the spot where the fire subsequently broke out; I saw no fire, nor did I smell any smoke; there was a sheet-iron case six or eight inches from the smoke stack, fastened to the wood work; I have been attached to the boat about five years, and never had any idea of danger from the boat taking fire; there was a horse and wagon on board; I suppose the horse perished in the flames; the owner of the wagon, a Mr. Shade, was saved; his wife and child were lost; the fireman was named Jester; he was injured, and is now over at Camden.

TESTIMONY OF THE PILOT.

John Springer, of Camden, the pilot, deposed—We left Walnut-street to go through the Canal, but the ice having jammed there I went to the other pilot-house and steered while she backed out; the alarm of fire was given when opposite Arch-street, and we made for that wharf; when within two hundred rods of the wharf the steering apparatus became useless, I suppose from the wood work burning away from the chain and rods; all the hands on board, four in number, were saved; the boiler was protected from the wood work in the usual manner; the fire came up amidships; I saw the flames come up alongside the smoke stacks; the boat was not jarred by striking the ice; there was a young man, named Chas. Nixon, a printer by trade, on board, and was in the pilot-house with me; he was saved; the ash-pan above the boiler was renewed since the boat was rebuilt; the ash-pan has a stream of water running through it; it is the duty of the fireman to keep this supply of water running.

TESTIMONY OF THE ENGINEER.

Barney Carter, of Camden, the engineer, deposed—After leaving Walnut-street, the pilot thought it best to go around the canal; the alarm of fire was given when near opposite Arch-street; I tried to draw water, but the ice prevented me; the boat was headed for Arch-street wharf, and the bell was rang to go fast; the fire would not let me get into the engine-room, but with my foot I kicked the cut-off, so that the engine would go at full stroke; she came straight for the wharf, when the pilot was driven from the pilot-house; I first discovered the fire coming through where the steam chimney came through the deck; the fire, I think, came from below, apparently from something burning beneath the deck; I can stand at the engine and see the fire-room and the furnace door; the furnace is at a distance of two feet from any wood-work; the boat I understand to be the property of the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company; there was no extra steam or fire on previous to the fire; there was no fire-wood or kindling beneath the deck; the upper-deck is about fourteen feet above the main-deck; the steam-chimney comes about three or four feet above the main-deck; there is a casing around this, at a distance from the wood-work; the ash-pan extends eighteen inches beyond the furnace door; when the fire broke out I put the fireman at the engine and went below; the deck above the boiler was then on fire; we were in the canal about ten minutes before the boat was backed out; Ferguson was below at that time; he had not seen the fire when I went below; the boiler and the wood work around it had been inspected by the regular inspector, who gave a certificate that all was sound and safe; I think the boat was built in 1854 or 1855. I have been on her about one year.

TESTIMONY OF ONE OF THE DIRECTORS.

John C. Bullitt, Esq., one of the Directors of the Ferry Company, deposed that the boat belonged to the Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Company; I am a Director, and represent about one-fourth of the stock; the only connection that the boat had with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was the carrying over crates belonging to the way-lines; some of the Directors of the Ferry Company are also Directors of the Camden and Amboy Company but there is no connection between the two Companies. The Company, he stated, were anxious to ascertain where the responsibility of the accident rested, and would aid the investigation as far as laid in their power.

The inquest was then adjourned to meet at the call of the Coroner.

Latest by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 16.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the number of lives lost. Three bodies have been recovered, and recognized as the remains of John Little, Camden; Abraham Jannie and Francis Fitzpatrick. Among the missing are the following: Sally Carman, of Camden; Edw. Muschamp, formerly conductor on the Amboy Railroad; John Fidell, of Camden; Matthew Miller, Jr., broker; Mr. Howard, clerk; Mrs. Shade and child; an infant daughter of Samuel Giverson, Philadelphia, and a large number of colored persons. The boat belonged to the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company.

The loss of life is chiefly owing to the neglect of the Company to furnish the boat with small boats and life preservers, not one of either being on board. Capt. James Robinson saved eight men and two ladies in a boat launched with the assistance of another person. It is feared that the loss of life will reach thirty. Many leaped into the water with their clothes on fire. When Miss Carman was last seen her clothing was in a blaze.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames burst suddenly from the fire room, and spread almost instantly. The pilot house fell in as the boat was nearing the wharf, which disarranged the tiller chains and rendered the boat unmanageable. The bow sheered off from the wharf, the engine could not be stopped, the engineer having been driven from his post by the flames, and the boat carried the passengers remaining on board away from the land.

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE ARABIA.

ENCOUNTERS WITH ICE FIELDS.

Narrow Escape from an Enormous Iceberg.

RECKLESS RUNNING THROUGH FOG AND ICE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 29, 1856.

We left Boston on the 13th of February; had an uncommonly fine run to Halifax—arriving there at midnight of the 14th. Nothing had been heard of the *Pacific*, and there were additional reports of ice met with by coasters. Leaving Halifax on the morning of the 15th, it was understood to be the intention of the captain to take us far to the southward, in hopes to keep below the ice.

Reaching the Banks, we took southeasterly winds, and encountered thick fogs, and thus we were running, during Sunday forenoon, the 17th, heading southeasterly, carrying maintopsail, reefed foretopsail, and all fore-and-aft sails, with a fair strong wind, and going very rapidly, *fourteen miles an hour*, I believe, by the log—*the fog all the time so dense that vision of the sea extended seldom so far as the ship's own length before us.*

It was chilly, damp, and altogether unpleasant on deck, the ship plunging and rolling a good deal, and few of the passengers showing themselves. The captain stood constantly under the lee of the weather paddle-box, looking ahead; the officer of the deck walked near him, keeping his eyes on the look-outs, two of whom stood at the cat-heads and one on each paddle-box. Another man was stationed near the mainmast, and the third and fourth officers relieved each other as quarter-masters, near the wheel. No other precautions were taken. *No bell, no gong, no steam whistling, no gun firing*, and the remainder of the watch on deck were permitted to lounge as usual under shelter. Thus we went driving on more rapidly than the *Arctic* or the *Vesta* before their fatal collision, and with less precaution—less precaution, but not less vigilance.

I think it was about 2 o'clock; I was standing between the paddle-boxes with a friend, looking forward, when I heard the captain quietly say to the officer of the deck: "All hands, Sir, shorten sail." At the same moment he stepped backwards and touched the engineer's alarm bell.

The lookouts had said nothing; the wind had not increased; the fog not thickened. "What can this be for?" said I, looking to windward. The watch on deck were slewing up, men standing by sheets and halyards, and the boatswain was piping up the sleepers, when I cast my eye forward on the turbid water. "See, there is a bit of ice;" it was not larger than a tumbler; "it's the first I have seen, and there is another—oh! that is what the captain saw; he is afraid we are approaching a body of it. There—there! there is more; oh, there it is, plenty of it!"

"Hard a-port!" shouted the captain in a voice to be remembered. "Hard a-port!" was repeated aft; the engineer's bell sounded "stop, turn back;" the sails swung aback or flapped idly, but in a moment the ship was rushing, yet at full speed, into the [illegible] field of ice; in another moment clear water was beyond our vision on any side.

The captain rang "stop," and the engine rested as the ice struck the paddles. After the ship had lost headway, they were again turned forward slowly, while the crew furled the sails. Slowly we parted the surging surface of ice, which was so broken that the pieces averaged in size not larger than a bucket; slowly moved on, heading southwest, until at length we ran out into clear water again. About fifteen minutes afterwards, the look-outs forward shouted "More ice!" The helm was put down to bring the wind against us; paddles stopped and backed, as before; but again, though we were then moving much more slowly, we had presently run some ship's lengths, I judged, into the "field." Again the ship's course was made southwest, and the engineer's bell was rung to turn forward slowly. I walked to the stern and leaned over the counter to see if the paddles were at all injured. While I was in this position I heard an exclamation, and, raising my head, beheld the most frightful object that in more than fifty thousand miles sea-sailing I ever encountered—*right abreast of us, and not a hundred yards distant, yet spectral in the fog, a dead, ghastly and unblemished white iceberg, just about as large above water as the City Hall in New-York.*

We passed it quickly and silently; many of those on deck, even, did not see it; a few minutes afterwards the ship ran into clear water, and we went driving on, still heading towards Boston, however, at full speed. An hour later we, passengers, went to our dinner. The steward had exerted himself as usual on Sunday. Champaigne flowed *freely*, the ladies who were well enough perfidiously kissed Charlotte of Russia, and then demolished calf-foot Malakoffs, and *blanc mange* Redans highly creditable to the ship's confectioner. The Jews and Gentiles withheld for the day, by the good law of the sea, from their usual recreation of gambling, exerted themselves to unusual hilarity, to kill the tiresome old enemy, Time. If, approaching from windward, we had run upon the berg we had so closely shaved, as we first did into the field-ice, beyond a doubt, every man and woman of us would ourselves have been, long before dinner-time, food for codfishes and perhaps back again in New-York, trying the thin skin of our spiritual knuckles on the mahogany of "Mrs. Jones' Medium."

We ran southwesterly till 6 o'clock, when the temperature of the water was found to be 28° Farenheit warmer than at 4. We then came back to our southeast course. At 9 o'clock the fog had become a mere haze; at 12 it was clear, we were off the banks, were carrying sail, and the captain had left the deck.

Had we in the circumstances, under which we were running before we first saw the ice, met the disaster of the *Arctic* and had the Captain of the *Arabia*, afterwards reached New-York alive, it would have gone hard with him, if his life were not demanded as the only meet punishment for such recklessness. For he was driving his ship with all the speed he could command blindly forward in the fog and it would, at any time, have been quite impossible to avoid a collision with anything first seen directly before her. Only the usual night lookouts were set. Before, when I have been crossing the Banks, in fog, even when no ice was apprehended, men have been placed aloft and even on the bowsprit-end, and the ship's bell constantly rung and the steam-whistle sounded at short intervals. Even in sailing vessels I have seen these precautions taken as far as possible. Such precautions had been taken, if I recollect rightly, by the master of the *Arctic* and of the *Vesta*; yet the master of the *Arctic* was most severely and incessantly berated by hundreds of scribling landsmen, because he did not use them more freely and constantly. That was the judgment of wiseacres after disaster.

Before we reached Liverpool, a paper was drawn and largely signed by our passengers—denouncing the recklessness of Captain Stone, of the *Arabia*? Not at all; but eulogising, in the usual fulsome manner of such "testimonials," his success in getting his ship safely through the ice, and enumerating, as his, every imaginable qualification of the perfect shipmaster, inn-keeper, hospital nurse, ladies' cavalier, and good fellows' companion.

I declined to sign it. Need I say why? There are occasions in which the testimony of passengers to the soberness, watchfulness, coolness and untiring energy of a shipmaster, may be of essential service to him, proper, useful and commendable; but in the majority of cases these testimonials are given by men who know as much of seamanship as a cow does of Theology, and yet pass judgment upon grave points which the most accomplished seamen would hesitate over. Under most circumstances these testimonials simply make the unfortunate object of them ridiculous in the eyes of those whose judgment is of consequence to him.

That Capt. Stone neglected all advisable precautions to avoid collisions, while running in the fog in this much frequented water, I do not mean to assert—that is a fair question for a seaman's judgment; I only say he neglected some of the usual precautions, and I believe if he had not been successful, instead of receiving public credit for his skill and judgment, he would have been most severely and universally reprimanded. I defended Captain Luce, in the columns of the Times, against similar accusations, at the time of the *Arctic* disaster, (though I by no means justified his conduct subsequently,) and, if there were occasion, I would apologize for Captain Stone. Fortunately, no one thinks of blaming him at all.

Lest, nevertheless, what I have said should seem to reflect injuriously upon Captain Stone, I am glad to add that there is no ship-master afloat to whose care I would prefer to trust a dear friend; that I have never known a ship-master who inspired me with so much confidence, and that, if I were obliged to cross the Atlantic again, in the Winter, I would put myself to much inconvenience to sail under his command, rather than that of any one else. And, as to the *Arabia*, I am sailor enough to have been delighted with her—positively delighted. I have never seen the vessel I would prefer to trust myself in to her, unless it were one fitted, as was the *Vesta*, (to her salvation,) as is the new Havre steamer *Fulton*, and as is to be (am I not right?) the new Collins steamer, with water tight bulkheads. I would gladly have quadrupled my passage-money to have had the *Arabia* so fitted when I first raised my eyes and saw that berg; and I advise all who can, in planning to go to Europe, to so fix their departure that it shall be in a bulkheaded steamer.

As to the minor, but still highly important, question of discomfort; the *Arabia* was deficient in one or two exceedingly trivial particulars, on the whole was wonderfully well provided with everything she could carry to relieve the inevitable wretchedness (to most persons) of a Winter's Atlantic passage. The officers, crew, engineers, stokers and stewards constantly excited my admiration by their modesty and conscientiousness.

Captain Stone has been held up to public odium in American papers for his silence and want of companionship with his passengers. Commend me to the ship-master who bears this reputation. Capt. Stone is a modest man, and a quiet, but watchful, vigilant, and the best disciplinarian by far that I have ever seen. He did not speak to me once on the passage, though I had a seat at his table, but I saw him most kindly attentive to the ladies, and when he had occasion to address a passenger, invariably courteous and accomplished in word and manner. After we got inside of Cape Clear, with calm, fair weather, he made a fine short speech in reply to the toast in his honor, and in the afternoon hilarity, sung a good song, confidently and loudly, when called upon. He is a good fellow, I'll be bound, but he understands better than most ship-masters the real responsibility upon him.

YEOMAN.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Steam-tug for Vessels in Distress—Mr. Everett to Lecture in Washington—Railroad from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

The Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives has favorably considered the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, asking Government to purchase a powerful steam-tug to be employed upon the Atlantic coast for the relief of vessels in distress, and Mr. Fuller will report a bill for the purpose as soon as he can get the floor.

Hon. Edward Everett, at the solicitation of Mr. Maury and many distinguished gentlemen of all parties, has consented to deliver his lecture on *Washington*, in this city, on the 25th inst.; the proceeds of the tickets to be appropriated to the Mount Vernon Purchase fund.

Mr. Delahay, the Member elect to the House under the State Constitution of Kansas, has in hand a proposition for grants of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé,—which has the countenance and support of Mr. Douglas and other prominent Senators. S.

Central American Alliance Against Walker's Government.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15.

Information from official sources confirm the statement that an alliance has been formed between San Salvador, Costa Rica, Gautemala and Honduras. It is said that the alliance is complete, and that those States are now prepared to defend their own territory, as well as to assist their brethren in Nicaragua against Walker's Government. It is supposed that hostilities have already commenced. It is also true that instructions have been issued by several of the European Governments to their squadrons in the Atlantic and Pacific with reference to events in Central America.

The Late Affray at the National Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

We take pleasure in removing any injurious impressions which may have arisen against Mr. Charles Manon, of this city, in consequence of the affray at the National Hotel on Sunday last, by stating that we have seen letters from every gentleman present at the encounter, and from others acquainted with the circumstances, which completely exonerate Mr. Manon from blame; his action in the matter being solely in self-defence. We have also seen a very complimentary letter from the lady boarders of the "National" inviting him to continue his visits. Mr. Manon had no acquaintance with Mr. Stuart; and has even yet to speak the first word to him.

Marine Disasters.

THE DISASTER TO THE SHIP SHOOTING STAR.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 15.

The ship *Empire*, Henry, from Hondula, *via* Pernambuco, arrived at New-Bedford, this afternoon. She reports that the ship *Shooting Star* was ashore near Pernambuco, but had got off slightly hogged. The cargo was saved, and a part of it would be returned in the ship *Minnesota* and the balance in the *Shooting Star*. The passengers of the *Shooting Star* came by the *Empire*.

SCHOONERS IN DISTRESS AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Saturday, March 15.

The schooner *Sabrina and Charles Crammer*, from New-York, put in this port with rigging damaged and anchor lost.

The schooner *Baltimore*, from New-York, will be got off.

Meeting at Charleston to Promote Emigration to Kansas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 15.

A large meeting was held in this city, last night, to promote emigration to Kansas. An address and resolutions were adopted declaring Slavery to be a political element of the confederacy, inseparable with the present system of government, and claiming the right to promote emigration to Kansas as private individuals, but disclaiming any State attempt at armed intervention in the affairs of Kansas. Committees were appointed to collect funds, &c.

The Griswold Divorce Case—Appeal of the Liquor Dealers Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 15.

The Court of Common Pleas this morning decided that so far as it had been made to appear to the Court, no divorce had been granted to Mr. Griswold.

In the Supreme Court, the appeal of a liquor-dealer for reversion of sentence of imprisonment, for violating the Sunday Liquor law, was denied, and the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Fire at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, March 15.

The dwelling of Samuel Sawyer, Collector at this port, was destroyed by fire last night, and the family barely escaped with their lives.

Fire at Bennington, Vt.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Saturday, March 15.

The furnace of Henry, Godwin & Hammersen, in this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $7,000. No insurance.

[illegible] State Organ.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15.

The State officers have to-day purchased the Albany *Morning Express*, and will enlarge and publish it as the American State paper, in place of the *Register*.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Question of our Quarrel with England in the Spanish Press—Sympathies of the Spanish People with us—The Aristocracy against us—French Intervention in Spanish Affairs—Important Revelations.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1856.

The question of our differences with Great Britain continues to occupy the Press of Madrid. Some of the journals express a simple kind of amazement that we should dare to think of going seriously to war with Great Britain, and more amazement still that the latter Power should seem to be backing down and crying small before the prospect of such an event. Nobody, however, seems to think it is quite probable that war will actually be declared, and in case it should be, the sympathies of the Spanish people will be with the United States, and not with England.

The sympathies of the governing classes, or what were the governing classes before the Revolution of 1854, and which still hope to regain their power before the present year is closed, are, on the contrary, wholly adverse to us. We shall be obliged to give them a thrashing some day, or, better still, thrash one or two of the bullies who crow over them, before they will believe in us. I suspect, however, that they really do respect us more than they pretend to, but it would take a beating to make them confess it.

There are the men and women whose true representation is now at Paris, supplicating and invoking in every possible way the intervention of the Emperor in the affairs of Spain. I beg again to assure you that Louis Napoleon is seriously occupied in this business; that the subject of Spanish affairs is also the object of attention in Vienna and in St. Petersburg; that the desire has been expressed on the part of the Emperor of Austria to see the affairs of Spain arranged by agreement among the great Powers, and that their aid should be given to establish on a firm basis the monarchical or absolutist Government in the Peninsula; that this subject has been touched upon in the Austrian communications with the Czar of Russia, who has been solicited to give his support to this arrangement by proceeding, when it shall be accomplished, to formally recognize the Queen Isabel II., which he has never before seen fit to do, and that the Czar has received this instance with favor.

Meantime the refusal of General O'Donnell to become the instrument of this conspiracy has checked the immediate development of the plan. O'Donnell has no particular affection for popular institutions himself, but it seems to be pretty well understood at present that he will not serve either the projects of foreign powers nor the plans of Queen Christina and the Spanish malignants against the interests of his country.

This attitude of O'Donnell has bettered his own position with the Spanish people. The General is stronger than he was a fortnight since.

There has just been published here a pamphlet written in Spanish under the title of "*England and the United States in Central America*," and signed by one Manuel Ortiz Urruela, which has excited some attention and been well received in certain high circles.

Señor Ortiz Urruela claims the faithful execution of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the sacred duty of the two contracting powers, as the safeguard of the independence of Central America, which, he says, is interesting to the world, and most especially to France and Spain.

"These two Catholic nations," adds the writer, "natural friends of Central America, are the only ones which can save, with the independence of that country, the interests of a race condemned to perish the day it shall fall under the domination of the Saxon. *But it is not advisable for Spain to interfere in any manner in questions relative to her ancient colonies, above all, when the United States are mixed up in them; and it is evident that* TO FRANCE ALONE REMAINS THAT NOBLE AND GLORIOUS MISSION. FRANCE ALONE IS CALLED UPON TO CARRY OUT TO A FAVORABLE CONCLUSION THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE."

This warlike nation, continues Señor Urruela, covered with glory and recommended by an immense *prestige*, is called upon to save, for the interests of the entire world, the independence of Central America, and to cause the reign of anarchy and disorder in that beautiful country to cease.

In order to secure the first it will be sufficient for France to exert her influence with Great Britain and the United States, so as to obtain, what is no more than strictly just, the faithful fulfillment of the treaty of April 19, 1850, (Clayton-Bulwer.) In order to accomplish the second, she needs do nothing more than to make use of the natural influence which she might exercise in Central America.

The Government of Napoleon III. would not need to combat in that field its *prestige*, and its moral force would give it the victory from the start.

Such is the substance of the pamphlet of Señor Ortiz Urruela.

To those who remember the pamphlet signed and published in London, 1847, by Louis Napoleon himself, as head of a company for the construction of an Inter-Oceanic Canal through the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, and for the colonization of that "beautiful country," presenting most vivid pictures of the advantages of the undertaking and some valuable statistics and well-drawn plans of the route of the canal, nature of the soil, cost of construction *per kilometre, &c., &c.*, prepared by two expert French engineers sent out by the association to study the route; to those who remember that pamphlet and witness now the kind of attention which is paid to the well-written paper of Señor Urruela, it might occur that, perhaps, the Emperor of the French had not wholly forgotten what occupied so much of his attention before his happy advent to the throne—and that, perhaps, Señor Urruela had had the advantage of very valuable and *recherché* information about the affairs of Central America, and what was proper for that "beautiful country" before putting his ideas on paper.

This pamphlet, as I have said, is written in Spanish, and will doubtless be heard from in Central America itself as well as in Madrid. At the latter point I have told you repeatedly the idea that France is the natural protector of Spanish interests in that part of the world, including Cuba, has been more or less industriously circulated, according to the other occupations of His Imperial Majesty, ever since Napoleon came to the throne.

You can put two and two together, Dear Times, for the benefit of your readers as well as I can; but there is one other little cypher which I would add to the account, which is of very little importance standing alone but which will aid you to gain a correct result to be stated to the American people.

In the Paris correspondence of the *España* newspaper, dated Paris, Feb. 12, I find the following paragraph:

"The differences which have arisen between England and the United States have taken recently a character very serious. I believe, nevertheless, that they will not produce war.

What appears to me most probable is, that when the peace is made (with Russia,) if the question pending between the two nations continue in its present acrimonious state, THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON WILL OFFER TO BOTH HIS FRIENDLY MEDIATION. *It is not to be supposed that, the war with Russia being terminated, the Americans will dare to go to war with England and* TO DISREGARD FRANCE."

I must remind you, in conclusion, that the *España* newspaper is the reported organ of the Queen-mother Christina, now in exile here at her palace of Malmaison, and that for some time past Queen Christina and the Empress have been as close as flesh and nail, according to the Spanish expression.

It is a fact also that this Paris correspondent of the *España* is a gentleman personally known to me, and that he is known to be a paid agent of Queen Christina, both before and since her and his exile from Spain.

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 73 deaths in the city of Brooklyn: Males, 38; females, 35; adults, 25; minors, 48. *Principal diseases*—Consumption, 10; convulsions, 10; congestion of the lungs, 3; scarlet fever, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 4; marasmus, 4; dropsy in the head, 4.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Troy and Schenectady Railroad.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Remonstrance against Putting Out the Justice.

BRIDGING THE NIAGARA.

Property of Minors—New-York Watermen to be Licensed—Reservoir Square—New-York Railroads—The Judiciary—The City Tax List—Northup at Home.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1856.

In the Assembly, this morning, among the petitions presented were two for the appointment of a Committee to examine the affairs of the Harlem Railroad Company; two remonstrances from the New-York Fire Department against the bill providing for the election of a Fire Marshal by the Department; also, two against the Broadway Railroad.

TROY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Common Council of Troy, respecting the stock of the old Troy and Schenectady Railroad, in the Central Consolidation, and urging the adoption of Mr. NORTHUP's resolution of inquiry as to the manner of the consolidation.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. WARNER, during reports from Standing Committees, called upon the Judiciary Committee for a report on the bill relative to the rights of married women, which was referred to them.

Mr. FOOT then reported adversely to the bill, upon the ground that the present laws are sufficient. When on motion of Mr. WARNER the report was laid on the table, and the bill ordered printed.

Mr. FOOT also submitted a report with reference to the petitions for equal rights to women.

The report represents the Judiciary Committee to be composed of married men and bachelors—the latter, from motives of delicacy, waiving all connection with the subject, left it for the consideration of the married men of the Committee.

Judge FOOT, as the representative of that part of the Committee, submits as the result of his experience, that ladies are always favored with the choicest bits at the table, the best seat in traveling, the warmest situation in Winter and the coolest in Summer. They have also the choice as to the side of the bed they will occupy—the front or back. Their dress costs three times as much as that of man, and with the present style they occupy three times as much room! They therefore come to the conclusion that the males are the greatest sufferers, though they do not apply for redress, having made up their mind to submit to an inevitable destiny. On the whole the Committee have concluded to recommend no measure, except that in cases where both husbands and wives have signed the petitions, the parties be advised to apply for a law to allow them to change their dress, the husband wearing the petticoats, and the wife the breeches, that they may thus indicate the true relation in which they stand to each other.

This dignified (!) report was agreed to, with but slight objections from one or two members.

NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. GRAY reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of swords for the officers of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, to be distributed by the Governor, for their gallant conduct in the war with Mexico.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Mr. G. A. DURAND, from the minority of the Select Committee to which was referred the bill to repeal the Act, "for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," submitted a report in opposition to that of the majority, made some days since. The minority deprecate any action until the decision of the Court of Appeals, and take strong ground against the bill reported by the majority. The report had already been ordered printed.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, asking an appropriation to meet the expenses arising from the falling-off of emigration.

THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

Mr. FOOT, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens and taxpayers of the City of New-York, for the repeal of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," presented a report. The Committee state that they have heard counsel in behalf of petitioners, and examined Mr. JAMES BOWEN, the President of the Company. They see no reason why the Company should have applied for a special charter. They withhold all expression of opinion as to the constitutionality of the law, which question is now pending in the Courts.

They find the act of incorporation, however, to contain extraordinary and unwise provisions, which ought to be materially modified or repealed.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed was one to renew the Charter of the College of Pharmacy in the City of New-York. And to repeal the act creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

AID TO THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented a petition from the Mechanics' Institute of the City of New-York for aid from the State in the shape of an appropriation of $10,000 conditioned that the Institute shall raise a like sum, the whole to be invested in first-class mortgages, or in unencumbered real estate in the City of New-York as a permanent fund, the income of which is to be applied to the furnishing that institution in the mechanic arts to youth from all parts of the State, but more especially to the mechanics and apprentices of the City of New-York.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Mr. SPENCER presented the petition of the Directors of the Inebriate Asylum and citizens of New-York, for an appropriation of $50,000 for the immediate establishment of an Inebriate Asylum in the City of New-York. They state as one of the incidents attending acute, chronic or constitutional inebriety, is insanity, and of all insanity more than 50 per cent. can be traced to inebriety.

Mr. SPENCER presented the remonstrance of John David Wolfe, Peter Lorillard, Benjamin L. Swan, Thomas Tileston, R. Aymar, Samuel B. Sands, C. V. S. Roosevelt, James Brown, and W. H. Aspinwall, against confirming the grant of the Common Council of New-York, for the construction of a railroad in Broadway, on the ground that there is no necessity for it.

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Chair presented the report of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate:

Amount received on deposit in the year 1855	$3,802,694 32
Amount paid to depositors in 1855	3,975,168 91
Amount of Interest received on Bonds and Mortgages received in 1855	220,089 32
Amount of Interest received on Stocks, &c.	237,477 88
Amount of Interest paid Depositors (rate from 3 to 5 ₰ cent. ₰ annum)	150,963 94
Amount of yearly expenses including taxes	35,217 41
Number of Deposits received	2,505 00
Number of Drafts paid	2,820 00
Number of new Accounts opened	760 00
Number of Accounts closed	770 00
Number of open Accounts	614 00
Amount of Deposits, Jan. 1, 1856	3,719,099 38
Amount of Bonds and Mortgages, Jan. 1 '56	3,107,483 35
Amount of Stocks $150,000 New-York State 6 ₰ cent. Stock 1873, (present value 15 ₰ cent. premium) [illegible]	33,548 77
Banking House and other Real Estate	68,298 00
Cash on Deposit in Bank of the State of New-York, Jan. 1, 1856 [illegible]	
Amount loaned on Stocks, Bills of Exchange [illegible]	48,876 00
Amount of Negotiable Paper, Jan. 1, 1856	2,237,747 50
Number of Depositors from the 1st day of January, 1855, to 1st of January, 1856	995 00

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Northern New-York. The corporators are [illegible] SMITH, EDGAR C. [illegible], WILLIAM H. H. PRALL, SULLIVAN [illegible] and their successors in office. The [illegible] officers, with Secretary and Treasurer for [illegible], shall always be the Trustees, and [illegible] the management of the concerns of the Grand Lodge [illegible] of the funds [illegible] shall be made by the Trustees [illegible] of the members [illegible] Treasurer [illegible] subject to rules and [illegible] Lodge made from time to time.

It allows them to hold and convey real estate to the amount of $[illegible] for themselves and subordinates, [illegible] to file with the [illegible] a copy of its [illegible] of the Legislature [illegible] by either branch [illegible].

Also, favorably on bill for the better security of persons repairing or furnishing machinery.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. BROOKS, for the benefit of minors.

Also, to incorporate the Chancery of the Order of United Americans, of the State of New-York.

Mr. FERDON, relative to bridges over the Harlem River.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

The bill to allow the Stockbridge nation of Indians to bring suit in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the titles to certain lands, was read a third time and lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bollinger, Briggs, Cuyler, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Nichols, Noxon, Patterson, Richardson, A. M. Smith, J. A. Smith, Towne, Upham and White—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradford, Brooks, Ferdon, Halsted, Kelly, Lee, Madden, Rider, C. P. Smith, Spencer, Sweet and Wadsworth—12.

Mr. J. A. SMITH moved a reconsideration, and that that motion lay upon the table. Carried.

The bill to authorize the Attorney of the County of Kings to appoint a Clerk, was passed.

In General Orders, the bill in relation to Savings Banks, was ordered to a third reading.

After a warm discussion, the bill for the better observance of the Sabbath, in the Counties of New-York and Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 21 to 5. Adjourned.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15, 1856.

In the Senate, Mr. BROOKS presented the remonstrance of George Wood, Greene C. Bronson, Samuel Beardsley, Daniel Lord, Charles P. Kirkland, Ambrose L. Jordan, Lewis B. Chatfield, Edward P. Cowles, James T. Brady, and other members of the New-York Bar, against the repeal of the act authorizing the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District. They give as the principal reason why it should not be repealed, (among several others,) that "the particular case sought to be affected by the proposed repeal does not call for legislation, general or special, inasmuch as the Constitution and laws of the State and the ordinary course and practice of all higher Courts furnish ample and speedy remedies.

BRIDGING THE NIAGARA AT BUFFALO.

Mr. RICHARDSON reported, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, a bill to incorporate the International Bridge Company, from some point in the city of Buffalo to some point near Fort Erie, in Canada—said Bridge to have two draws of ample width to pass any steamboat, one across Black Rock Harbor and the other across the main channel near the Canada shore. The capital stock to be $300,000 in shares of $100 each. The Commissioners to receive subscriptions are Messrs. F. P. Stevens, Orlando Allen, C. S. Pierce, Ralph Ganster, C. A. Milliken, Silas Heminway, Fayette Rumsey, J. L. Hatch and Edwin Thomas, all of Buffalo, and are to meet on the first Tuesday in June to open the books, and may adjourn from time to time and from place to place in the County of Erie—any adjournment not to be for a longer time than one week.

BRIDGES OVER THE HARLEM.

Mr. FERDON introduced a bill in relation to bridges over the Harlem River. It gives to the Counties of New-York and Westchester, or either, or any other body corporate, the right to take possession of the "Morris" Bridge, for the purpose of maintaining it as a free bridge, on the expiration of the present charter, upon giving the owners three months' notice, and furnishing satisfactory security to the Supervisors of Westchester, West Farms, and Morrisania, that they will perpetually maintain the same as a free bridge; provided, that the Counties of New-York and Westchester do not agree to maintain the same as a free bridge, and provided further, that if the charter is extended to the assigns of MORRIS and COLE, they are to execute a writing, that certain persons shall have the right of free passage, and that all excess of toll received over and above the maintenance of the bridge, shall be expended in improving the roads in Westchester County, leading from the bridge and be subject to all the liabilities prescribed by the Revised Statutes.

PROPERTY OF MINORS.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill relative to minors, giving any male person of the age of eighteen years and upward the same power to make contracts and do business in the manner and with the same liabilities as though he were twenty-one, provided the consent of his parent or guardian is obtained, said consent to be acknowledged before a person competent to take acknowledgment of deeds, said acknowledgment to be recorded in the same manner as deeds are recorded.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill amending the 353d section of the Code in relation to appeals from the Marine Court in the City of New-York so as to read as follows: When the judgment shall have been rendered by the General Term of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, or by a Justice of the Justices' Court of that City, the appeal shall be to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and when rendered by any of the other Courts enumerated in the last section, to the County Court of the County where the judgment was rendered. The appeal from the General Term of the Marine Court, prescribed herein, shall be from an actual determination at such General Term only, and shall be taken within twenty days after judgment by such General Term.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed: Giving certain cases on the Calendar preference.

To incorporate the New-York Hydropathic Medical College.

Relative to fines and penalties.

The remainder of the session was spent in discussion of General Orders. Among the bills ordered to a third reading were: To incorporate the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, and making appropriations in aid of Genesee College.

NEW-YORK CITY WATERMEN.

In the Assembly, Mr. MAKIN introduced a bill for the regulation and licensing of Watermen in the City of New-York. Its provisions are briefly as follows:

SECTION 1. Denominates all persons keeping boats for hire, or using boats for conveying persons or baggage, in the harbor of New-York, as the Watermen of the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. Gives the Mayor power to license such Watermen who have a certificate from the Board of Inspectors, and are citizens, &c.

SEC. 3. The Mayor may examine such applicants, on oath, as to their qualifications.

SEC. 4. Licenses expire on the first Monday of June, and are not to be renewed without evidence that the person still owns or keeps the boat, &c.

SEC. 5. Every Waterman shall pay $3 for a license, to take the place of all dock fees.

SEC. 6. All licenses and boats to bear corresponding numbers. Every boat not distinctly numbered shall pay a fine of from $2 to $10.

SEC. 7. From one to five dollars fine is imposed for a refusal to show a license, on reasonable request.

SEC. 8. Watermen may employ two assistants not less than 16 years old. They shall only solicit employment in the absence of the Master Waterman. They shall be fined $2 for violations.

SEC. 9. The Mayor shall give certificates to all such assistants, and they pay $1 for each.

SEC. 10. Same as 7th Section, applying to assistants.

SEC. 11. Gives licensed boatmen the right to keep row-boats for hire, well equipped, &c., for use in the harbor.

SEC. 12. Any licensed Waterman failing to comply with the provisions of the 11th Section, or who shall be intoxicated on duty or who shall commit any depredation on the dock, shall forfeit his license, and the Mayor or any Police Magistrate shall have power to revoke the same.

SEC. 13. Any Waterman forfeiting his license shall not be relicensed, unless upon due cause shown and the recommendation of twelve Watermen, and a majority of the Board of Inspectors.

SEC. 14. The Mayor shall appoint a Board of Inspectors, of three practical Watermen, to hold their office one year. Thereafter, they shall be elected by the licensed boatmen. Provisions are made for such election. The Board shall meet once every month to grant certificates to persons entitled to a license. They may make regulations, to be approved by the Mayor. They shall also inspect the boats, and report to the Mayor.

SEC. 15 deprives the Inspector of his office, and imposes a fine of ten dollars, for receiving any bribe or unjustly refusing to give a certificate.

SEC. 16 imposes a fine of $25 for acting as Waterman without a license.

SEC. 17. This act takes effect on the first Monday of June.

RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

Mr. BREVOORT proposes to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York to lease Reservoir-square, or extend the lease for such time and upon such terms as they deem just.

PORT WARDENS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MAKIN brought in an act to regulate the duties of Port Wardens of the Port of New-York. Its provisions are:

SECTION 1 makes it the duty of Port Wardens to make surveys of all vessels and their cargoes, when notified to do so.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to interfere with them in their duties, and any person who shall, unauthorized, make any surveys of vessels or cargoes, shall, on conviction, be fined $250 for every offence, one-half to be paid to the informant, and the rest to the City Hospital. If the fine is not paid, the person convicted shall be imprisoned, not to exceed sixty days.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. GUEST offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, By permission of the people of the City of New-York, certain Railroads have been allowed to be built upon several of the avenues of said City. And whereas, it is believed that certain of said Railroad Companies have overstepped the bounds intended to be given to said Companies by trespassing upon the rights of the citizens of said City. And whereas, it is believed that said roads were constructed at a comparatively small cost, and that certain of said Railroad Companies have issued an enormous and unreasonable amount of stock, and as is reported (and not contradicted) do continue to issue and sell such stock to the great injustice of the public, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the financial and general affairs of said Companies, to ascertain the original cost of construction of said roads, the original and present proprietors of said roads, and the actual amount of stock, bonds and other evidences of debt sold by them to the public; that said Committee have power to send for persons, books and papers.

MONEYS DUE ON ASSESSMENTS.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, a concurrent resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to publish a list of persons to whom any moneys are due for over or double payments on assessments, with the amount due the same.

ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. MAKIN offered a resolution calling upon the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages to report forthwith upon the bill relative to the collection of taxes in the City of New-York.

The resolution was adopted, and the House refused to reconsider.

EMIGRANT SUPPORT.

Mr. FOWLER brought in a bill to secure equal justice to towns and counties under the Emigrant Law, providing essentially that the fifty cents head tax belonging to the counties shall be kept distinct from the General Fund.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. W. S. SMITH brought in a bill to amend the act in relation to the Judiciary.

The following clause is added to Section 31 of the act of Dec. 14, 1847, amending the act of May 12, 1847, which was amendatory of the act relative to the Judiciary:

"And whenever a cause or matter shall be pending in any Court of Sessions in any county in which the County Judge of such county shall have been Attorney or Counsel, it shall be his duty to make a certificate stating such fact and file the same in the office of the Clerk of such Court, and thereupon such cause or matter shall be vested in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of said county in which such proceedings shall be had therein according to the practice of such Court as might have been had in such Court of Sessions if such cause or matter had remained therein.

RAILROAD AND OTHER CORPORATIONS.

Mr. FOWLER brought in a bill relative to Railroad and other Corporations. It provides that the 7th section of title 3d, chapter 18, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to any Act incorporating a Railroad or other Company, having in its own provisions the terms and time in which it shall be forfeited for non use, nor shall the time during which said Company is restrained by injunction be counted as part of the year mentioned there. Nor shall the year begin till the Company be in a position to commence operations.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. JOHNSON desires to facilitate the collection of taxes, by enacting that when the Supervisor of any town shall neglect or refuse to approve of the Bond of the Collector of that town, it shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors to approve the same and deliver the tax list and warrant to the Collector, and when any Collector shall neglect or refuse to give his bond as required by law, or to collect the taxes on the tax list, the Board of Supervisors may deliver the warrant and tax list to the Sheriff, who may collect the same, with the same fees and provisions as the Collector.

THE CITY TAX LIST.

The Select Committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred the City Tax Bill, has been busily engaged since its organization in sending for persons and papers to throw light upon the question of what are the City's necessities, and what are its wastes. They have had up all the heads of departments—closing their labors with the examination of the Comptroller, Mr. FLAGG. The upshot of all is that the Committee think that the City expenses may be reduced $700,000, and that $200,000 of this is to be taken from the amount set apart to the support of the Almshouse. It seems to me that this item was the last that should have been curtailed by the Committee. I suppose the ten Governors can limit their expenditures to any sum that the City Treasury may give out, but is it wise thus arbitrarily to dictate what that amount shall be? I think not, and that if the sum total of our taxes must be reduced by so much, that the reduction might be made in some departments where the loss would be more easily borne, and where its withdrawal would not take from the suffering poor the aid that might keep from starvation the sick and the needy.

ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

Yesterday forenoon the Assembly voted to repeal the law creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners. The reason assigned was that the State had no right, or that there was no necessity for exercising any supervision over the management and affairs of the various railroad corporations existent in the State. In a few hours after this vote was declared, the same Assembly raised a Committee to inquire into the manner in which the Consolidation Act of 1851 was carried out, and another to inquire in what manner a purchase and sale of the Troy and Schenectady Road was effected some years ago. This morning a resolution is introduced, raising a third Committee to inquire into the condition of the Railroads in the City of New-York. All these Committees are to have power to send for persons and papers. If it would not be considered an unwarrantable impertinence I might suggest that the information which the last Committee is raised to elicit can be found in full in the files of the members, and much more clearly given than it can be obtained by any Committee of the House, in the limited time which they can devote to the research. That this information should be under the eyes of the members during the entire session, and not be discovered may seem strange—nevertheless, it is so.

NORTHUP AT HOME.

It is said that a prophet is not without honor except in his own country. By the following notice of Mr. NORTHUP, which is extracted from a paper published at his home, it will be noticed that he forms no exception to the old saying. Speaking of his speech in favor of FILLMORE and DONELSON, the Greenville *Press* says:

"We supposed that a decent regard for the opinions of mankind would have saved Mr. N. from such political degradation as this. The last time we heard Mr. N. make a speech, was in reply to Mr. GIBBS at Argyle, in which he undertook to make himself out a better Anti-Slavery man and greater Abolitionist than Mr. G. But it seems that *that* face was merely one of *dough* assumed for the occasion, while *now* he unblushingly announces himself as bearing the *real* stamp of the genuine *putty-face* order."

They evidently know NORTHUP up there in Washington County. If GERRITT SMITH catches him again in the Capitol, he will be pretty well known here. Don't you think so? LEO.

Mr. Everett and Dr. Kane at Baltimore.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and Dr. E. K. KANE had a public reception at Baltimore on Thursday. In response to a complimentary address, Mr. EVERETT said:

"GENTLEMEN: The cordial greeting which you have extended to me is an honor which I fully appreciate, but language fails to express my obligation. I have always regarded the city of Baltimore as one of the most improving cities of our Union, and since my arrival I have marked with wonder the rapid strides which you have made. I look out upon monuments erected by you to the memory of those who fell in defence of our common country, and am gratified that the memory of those patriots are cherished by memorials so lasting. The merchants of Baltimore enjoy a wide reputation for their sterling integrity and energy, and they do credit to their city. The city of Baltimore has done much in the way of improvements, not the least of which is the chain of railroad which connects her with the great west, and which should be fostered for the bringing of that important trade to your own merchants. Gentlemen, again I thank you for your very kindly reception."

Dr. KANE said:

SIR—This unexpected honor takes me completely by surprise. It is with a painful sense of my own unworthiness, and only as the representative of my comrades, that I can thank you.

It was to the practical sympathy of the citizens of Baltimore that the late Arctic Expedition largely owed its origin. It was a citizen of Maryland who directly organized our little party, and in the midst of the high official duties of Secretary of the Navy, could yet combine the interest of science and philanthropy.

I take a peculiar pride in sharing the hospitality of your city with the distinguished gentleman whose polished yet lucid eloquence has so kindled within us the memory of a venerated name. Is it presuming too much upon my accidental association with Mr. EVERETT to say that I too have given my more uncouth and humble tribute to the name of WASHINGTON in placing it upon the northernmost land yet trodden on the American continent.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Meeting at the State Capitol.

Nearly $5,000 Subscribed.

GERRITT SMITH ON SLAVERY.

GERRITT SMITH ON NORTHUP.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1856.

The friends of Free Kansas had a glorious meeting last evening, in the Assembly Chamber. It was glorious in the numbers that were there—glorious in the character and position of those who had gathered—glorious in the enthusiastic response which it gave back to every sentiment uttered in favor of hostility to the increase of Slavery, and of a determination to stand firm in opposition to the encroachments of the Slave power—and most glorious in the noble contributions it invoked of that material aid which puts arms in the hands of the friends of Freedom, and nerves them to stand firm for the support of the right.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. Minthorne Tompkins, of Richmond, to be President, and the following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. Barney, of New-York; Carpenter, of Dutchess; Masters, of Rensselaer; Clark, of St. Lawrence; Goodrich, of Oneida; Wright, of Cayuga; Cook, of Schuyler; and Wadsworth, of Erie.

Secretaries.—Messrs. Barnes, of Albany; Cole, of Orleans; and Snow, of Madison.

Messrs. Wright, of Cayuga; Rider, of Queens; Gage, of Yates; Gleason, of Fulton, and Wright, of Albany, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. While the Committee were out, Gen. SHANKLAND, of Kansas, was called out. He narrated, briefly but concisely, the difficulties which settlers from the free States had to encounter in their new homes—the annoyances to which they were subjected by the border ruffians from Missouri, and the efforts made by the Slaveocracy to overawe and intimidate the free sentiments of the actual residents. Gen. S. having concluded, Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this meeting appoint a Committee of fifteen persons, who shall be residents of the city of Albany, to be called the NEW-YORK STATE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That this Committee shall, without delay, make an appeal to the people of the State of New-York for prompt liberal contributions of money for the relief of the people of Kansas.

Resolved, That said Committee shall appoint a Treasurer, and that the money which shall come into his hands *shall be expended in such ways as they shall judge best* for relieving the urgent personal wants and securing the threatened personal safety of that oppressed and outraged people.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of said Committee to adopt such measures as they may deem proper to encourage emigration to Kansas, and to aid those who are disposed to settle in that Territory.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the people of Kansas in the sacrifices to which they have submitted, the hardships which they have endured, and the perils which they have encountered on account of the efforts which they have made for the preservation of Freedom; and that their bold and manly courage evinced under circumstances of great apparent danger, their prudent and discreet bearing under circumstances of great provocation, command our most cordial approbation, and our entire confidence and respect.

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to the people of Kansas, that we will afford the latter all rightful and proper assistance for the preservation of liberty and the establishment of free institutions in that Territory; and we call upon the friends of Freedom and Justice throughout the State to aid in the accomplishment of these ends.

Resolved, That the highest obligation rest upon all the friends of Justice and Liberty to assist the people of Kansas in resisting, by all lawful means, the insolent attempt of a foreign people to impose upon them the despotism of laws, which would be a disgrace to the most savage people; and we pledge ourselves to do all that true men and law-abiding and free citizens of right may do, to assist them in their contest with the insolent Slave power which has so long and so illy ruled this Republic.

Hon. GERRITT SMITH seconded these resolves in the most thrilling, impassioned sentences that I have ever heard uttered. He passed in review and held up to ridicule the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. He recited the history of the efforts made by the Missouri invaders to subjugate the Territory, and to force Slavery upon it. He denounced the Administration, and was especially severe upon MILLARD FILLMORE, for signing the Fugitive-Slave Law. He expressed the thought that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in view of what might result from it, may not be the worst of things. Slavery in grasping so much had lost its hold of what it already had. The institution of the Missouri line was a grand mistake. They should never have allowed Liberty to enter into a bargain with Slavery. They should have denied to Slavery all legal existence—denied not only that it had no right to *do*, but no right to *be*. It should have been proclaimed a most atrocious piracy, an unqualified and most naked outlaw. What if a farmer find a wolf in his sheep pen, will he enter into compromises with him by saying, "You take the half of the flock and leave me the other half?" No; he would deem the wolf a gentleman entirely incompetent to make a bargain—would insist that, as a wolf, he had but one right—and that, *the right to be killed*. That one right only has Slavery—*the right to be killed*. The gentleman concluded his eloquent denunciation of Slavery and those who upheld it, by declaring that there never was such an opportunity, as the present state of affairs in Kansas presents, of killing Slavery. Let us improve it. "Now is the day and now is the hour."

Mr. HAMMOND, of the *Register*, being recognized, was called upon. He said he had come here to listen and not to speak, nor would he now make a speech. But deeming this a meeting of the people and not of a party, he desired to utter his concurrence in the purposes of the meeting. [Applause.] He had had some experience in battling for Slavery. He had fought *for it* as long as he would fight for it. He had backed, and backed, and backed, until he was backed to the wall, and he now stood not to fight for, but to fight against Slavery. [Applause.] He had recently been in National Convention, and had tried to secure a triumph for Freedom. But he had been beaten and foiled. Now, he could not and would not fight for Slavery; [applause;] but he could and he would fight for Freedom. [Applause.] He had but little money now; he never had had much, and, from past experience, he never expected to have a great deal. [Laughter.] But that little he was willing to share in a good cause. He believed the people of Kansas needed arms, and, poor as he was, he would give the price of a rifle to enable them to defend themselves in a contest for their rights. [Applause.]

Mr. NORTHUP spoke next in a strain of half denunciation of Slavery and half eulogy of MILLARD FILLMORE. When he had concluded, Hon. GERRITT SMITH arose and said:

Mr. Chairman, that speech must not go unanswered. [Applause.] I must "search out" the gentleman on the instant—[applause]—now, while he stands before me, with his strange and wicked logic still fresh in the minds of those who heard him. [Applause.] Mr. NORTHUP declared himself an Abolitionist.

Mr. NORTHUP—I beg the gentleman's pardon. I made no such declaration.

Mr. SMITH—Nevertheless, you made the avowal, as I shall show before I have done with you. [Applause.] He said he was opposed to the abolition of Slavery, until the slaves should have learned to read. This was an absurdity. The slave code says no slave shall be taught to read—not even the holy Bible. If a man is not to be allowed to come out from Slavery until he shall have learned to read and to enjoy Freedom, then he will never come out of Slavery at all. But Mr. NORTHUP, by admitting that slaves should be taught to read, avows himself an Abolitionist, by claiming for the slave a right which Slavery denies to all its victims. To admit that slaves have *any* rights, is to demand that Slavery shall cease—[applause]—because, while slaves, all rights are denied to them.

Mr. NORTHUP said he would vote for MILLARD FILLMORE, and, at the same moment demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, of which MILLARD FILLMORE is the author! MILLARD FILLMORE is for dragging back the fugitive into the hell of Slavery, while Mr. NORTHUP says he will bid the fugitive God-speed! Monstrous inconsistency! Alas, for the kindness which such a vote would extend to the oppressed slave! [Applause.] An indorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law, or its author, is an indorsement of that which is more cruel than murder. For would not Mr. NORTHUP rather see his child fall beneath the dagger of the assassin than to see her dragged into Slavery?

Mr. NORTHUP, do you believe the mother has a right to her child? Answer, if you please, for I have promised to sift you and search you out. [Applause.] Do you, Mr. NORTHUP, believe that the mother has a right to her child?

Mr. NORTHUP—I do.

Mr. SMITH—Then you are an Abolitionist; [Applause] for the moment you admit that a slave has *any* right—even the slave mother the right to her own child—then are you an Abolitionist; for this right—given of God as a right to humanity and as an instinct to the brute—is denied by Slavery. Under that accursed institution, not even the mother has the right to her helpless infant. It is the property of her master. And yet you, Mr. NORTHUP, admitting this right, say you are no Abolitionist. But, Sir, you *are* an Abolitionist, when you admit this right. [Applause.] Hence you are not as bad a man as you believe yourself to be. [Laughter and Applause.]

Mr. NORTHUP, do you believe in the right of the slave to the rite of matrimony?

Mr. NORTHUP—Yes.

Mr. SMITH: Then, Sir, you are an Abolitionist. [Applause.] For Slavery denies the right. The master claims the wife as his property, and denies to the husband the authority which the word of God confers upon him over his wife. If the master says to the wife, "go there," she must go, whatever protest may be interposed by the husband. You deny that this is right; and in making this denial, you avow yourself an Abolitionist, and you are one, though you may not know it. [Applause.] For the moment any man admits that slaves have rights *which Slavery denies to its victims*, that moment he becomes an Abolitionist; for the moment one of these rights *is conferred* upon a slave, that moment he becomes free; because he could not, at the same moment, enjoy that right and remain a slave. [Applause.]

Any man who believes that slaves have a right to be taught to read, is an Abolitionist.

Any man who believes that a mother has a right to her child, is an Abolitionist.

Any man who believes in the sacred rite of matrimony is an Abolitionist.

He may not know it—as in the case of my friend NORTHUP—[laughter] but he is none the less an Abolitionist;—an Abolitionist not merely, but an *immediate* Abolitionist. [Applause.]

Many sincere men and women scout the idea that they are Abolitionists, who are Abolitionists in heart and soul and utterance. There is not even a Slaveholder in the South who is not an Abolitionist, and the more a man knows of Slavery the more intensely is he an Abolitionist. Let a band of pirates break into Mr. NORTHUP's chamber this night, and inform him that they have come to carry him into Slavery. His knit brow, his pallid cheek, his trembling limbs and his clenched fists would proclaim him an Abolitionist, as he resolved to be free or die. [Immense applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman, in this case, Mr. NORTHUP might only be an Abolitionist in regard to himself. [Laughter.] That, he regretted to say, was the case with too many. They would never, themselves, submit to Slavery; but they can look on and see others enslaved.

Mr. SMITH referred, (Mr. NORTHUP having retired,) in closing, to the pernicious influence exerted upon Freedom by the spurious and false interpretations put upon the word of God by Slavery-defending Divines. They had not the spirit of the Master; for the spirit of Christ was not in sympathy with Slavery; and he who had most of the spirit of Christ—he who most perfectly loved his neighbor as himself—was the most perfect Abolitionist.

This is but a meagre sketch of this most masterly philippic. It exerted, in the progress of its delivery, mingled admiration for its author and pity for its excoriated victim, whose remarks had elicited it.

Hon. A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben, was recognized and called out. He responded in a few eloquent remarks, to enforce his position that the pending controversy was not whether negroes should be slaves, but whether free white men and women should be the Slaves of Slavery. His remarks were directly to the point, and were received with enthusiasm.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN spoke briefly, a mere prelude to presenting his check for $1,000 to aid in procuring *arms and to assist emigrants in reaching Kansas.*

GERRITT SMITH gave $2,000 for a like purpose, and the following smaller sums were announced:

Albany Evening Journal	$100
Albany State Register	100
Thomas W. Griffin & Co.	25
Thomas S. Walker	25
L. Chapin	25
S. Whipple	25
Andreas Clark	25

And other less amounts. The entire subscription exceeded *four thousand nine hundred and forty dollars*! Is not this an evidence that there was some earnestness of manner in those who held counsel last evening? I think it does, and I believe it is but the beginning of the bonfire that ere it dies out is to destroy every vestige of the Slave power.

I understand that at a meeting to be held at Peterboro' next week, GERRITT SMITH will report the proceedings of that evening, and give another thousand dollars to aid emigrants from that vicinity in reaching Kansas. LEO.

Aid for Kansas—Large Meeting in Milwaukee, Wis.—$2,000 Subscribed.

At a very largely attended meeting, held in Milwaukee on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We believe the history of the past, the blessings we now enjoy, and the prospects of the future, alike attest that freedom is national, and as an element in government must become universal, while Slavery in any form is sectional, and can only exist so long as ignorance and chains shall bind the enslaved; And, whereas, the Missouri Compromise of 1820, held for more than thirty years to be a sacred barrier against the encroachments of Slavery into the Great Western Territories north of 36° and 30', and which forever consecrated to Freedom the Territory of Kansas, has been repealed against the will of the people; And, whereas, the Territory of Kansas has been invaded at different points, by bands of men from a neighboring State, with no other purpose than to interfere with, and control the elections, and thereby force Slavery into the same; And, whereas, the present Administration has failed to enforce its avowed principles of popular sovereignty, as embraced in the Nebraska bill, in protecting the citizens of Kansas in the exercise of their political rights. Therefore resolved:

1. That we sympathize with the citizens of Kansas in their struggle for freedom and in their efforts to make Kansas a Free State.

2. That the central position of Kansas should secure to her the blessings of liberty, and that we believe it to be our duty, as also that of the General Government and all good citizens, to use every effort consistent with the constitution to make Kansas a Free State.

3. That we, who can, will immediately become citizens of Kansas, and those of us who cannot leave our homes will aid the young men of our City and State to emigrate to that Territory.

4. That all parts of the State be invited to unite in the movement, to call township meetings without delay, to organize auxiliary societies; and where action cannot be had before, to press these objects on the attention of the people on town meeting day.

5. That this meeting do now proceed to organize a Kansas Emigration Aid Association for the State of Wisconsin, by the appointment of an Executive Board, consisting of twenty-one members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, until the board shall have perfected its organization and established its by-laws, as follows:—E. D. Holton, Dr. E. Wunderly, Rufus King, Dr. J. S. Douglas, F. B. Mason, Milwaukee; William Dawes, Waukesha; A. Banvey, Ripon; General Blake, Fox Lake; H. Marsh, Kenosha; A. C. Spicer, Milton; S. C. Crolley, Beloit; W. A. White, Madison; Chas. Forest, Manitowoc; J. F. Mills, Grant County; William Willard, Watertown; Dr. Wilson, Racine; Dr. M. M. Davis, Fort City; Dr. Cameron, La Crosse; Judge Howe, Green Bay; D. Taylor, Sheboygan; Brooks Dunwiddie, Green County.

The following contributions were then made on the spot:

E. D. Holton, Milwaukee	$500
Wm. Dawes, Waukesha	100
H. J. Bielfeld	100
Joseph Goodrich, Milton	100
E. Daniels, Winnebago	50
W. D. Bacon, Waukesha	50
Samuel Brown, Milwaukee	100

Gen. BLAKE, of Fox Lake, said he was instructed to say that Fox Lake would give 40 Sharp's rifles.

Waukesha was pledged by Wm. Dawes for	$450	E. L. Buttrick	$25
John Sheldon	25	G. Gordon	5
Peter Klumb	10	D. W. Kellogg	10
McAllister	25	M. Morris	5
Gen. Paine	50	M. L. Skinner	5
Mr. Sellick	10	J. Ford	5
A. F. Clarke, (rifle thrown in)	100	F. Stringfellow	5
W. Raymond	Rifle	C. K. Wells	10
T. O. Howe	50	O. E. Britt	10
E. Hotchkiss	25	J. Thompson	10
A. B. Van Cott, rifle and revolver, and	50	J. B. Spaulding	10
A. L. Mossis	12	Mr. Rathburn	10
W. P. Flanders, rifle and revolver, and	50	Wm. B. Alvord	25
J. G. Guenther	5	G. H. Green	10
John Dennin	10	J. Brown	10
		E. P. Hotchkiss	10
		D. Sibley	10
		Abel Hawley	25

The Kansas Legislature at Topeka.

From the Missouri (Pro-Slavery) Republican, March 13.

LEXINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

The bogus State Legislature met at Topeka, March 4, and organized by the election of officers. Gov. ROBINSON's message is published. It is rather long—the most of it is devoted to a review of Kansas history, and the endeavor to justify the action of the Free-Soil Party. Two of the concluding clauses are as follows: "It is understood that the Deputy Marshal has private instructions to arrest the members of the Legislature and State officers, for treason, as soon as this address is received by you. In such an event, of course, no resistance will be offered to the officer. Let what will come, not a finger should be raised against the Federal authority, until there shall be no hope of relief but in revolution." The Governor briefly adverts to the necessity of laws to promote education, temperance and public charity. He says: "Exposed as our citizens are to the scalping-knife of the savage on the West, the revolver and hatchet on the East, a thorough and early organization of the militia is urgently called for."

The *Arabia* reached here yesterday morning. She had on board one hundred Sharpe's rifles and two cannon, which the citizens of Lexington took charge of, and are keeping them, subject to the order of Gov. SHANNON.

Various rumors prevail about affairs in Kansas. According to one, the Legislature is to adjourn to Lawrence for protection, until the action of Congress is known; another, that the Deputy left Lawrence Saturday to arrest the Legislature at Topeka, but nothing definite is known. There is no excitement here. River is full of new ice.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, March 11, 1856.

We have reliable information to-day from the Territory of Kansas, that the free Legislature, as they are termed, were in session at Lawrence on Saturday, and seemed determined to carry out their measures. Gov. SHANNON left yesterday to ascertain for himself what they are doing, and will, I suppose, use all his authority for their dispersion. No violence is apprehended, and but little interest felt in their proceedings along the border. The Lawrence people will be surprised that a portion of the rifles and cannon intended for their use have been intercepted on the river, and perhaps they will not be prepared as well for an emergency as they anticipated.

Hoboken Police Ordinance Vetoed.

Mayor CLICKENER has vetoed the new Police Ordinance, on the ground that it conflicts with the provisions of the charter. The Council reconsidered the ordinance, and referred it to a Special Committee consisting of Councilmen BAMPTON, WHITE and SNEDEKER.

The New-Jersey Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Thirty days after date "Another Jerseyman" has thought proper to reply to some casual remarks of mine commendatory of the above Company, printed by you on the 8th ult. Presuming that I, the "Original" Jerseyman, am not, as you may know by inspection, the Vice-President of that Corporation; and, as you have reason to believe, am not on terms of friendly intercourse with that individual, permit me to add simply a word or two of comment upon this last effusion. It embraces two charges; to wit: that the motive-power of the road has been insufficient this Winter; and that the Company, so far from aiding new enterprises, designed to share its business and reduce its profits, has employed all such influence as it possessed to prevent and defeat them. Perhaps the Company might take issue upon both points as not matters of fact. Let us, however, admit both; and what then?

1. What road in the country, outside the tropics, has not failed in the supply of motive-power during this unprecedented Winter? If your correspondent can name one, I will recede from the position that the *New-Jersey* Railroad is as well and liberally managed as any running. He cannot, for the simple reason that frost will act on iron, in defiance of the soundest railway regulations; iron will crack, and engines will become disabled. The Erie road had thirty-seven locomotives in the repairing shops at one time, all disabled by the cold. Unless your correspondent believes that the omnipotence of the New-Jersey Company can preserve the thermometer above zero, and prevent such extraordinary Winters as the last, he is deliberately and grossly unjust.

2. The Company *has* opposed, and headed off other enterprises; and there may have been no want of not always creditable cunning and adroitness on the part of the managers, in engineering such matters. Could any Jerseyman, or business man find fault with, or complain of it for that? Would not any man, or any corporation, be suspected of insanity, if it failed to defend its own interests against the competition of others? Would not a conviction of lunacy properly issue against the merchant who should aid with his influence or capital the establishment of a rival, who desired to build up a fortune on his ruin? Would not common sense and justice pronounce, on the contrary, all honorable resistance justifiable? I think so. On that count the world, with the exception, perhaps, of "Another Jerseyman," must give in a verdict of justifiable resistance in favor of the Company. Your complainant may fairly lament that his side is so popularly weak, as not to overcome the successful self-defence with which the railroad meets its attacks. There is nothing else to complain of.

With regard to competition, whether by rail or plank, between Newark and New-York, it is exceedingly doubtful whether good nature would not require the prevention of any rash experiment of the kind. At the present schedule of railroad fares, the Company carries its hundreds of Newark citizens daily *at the rate of sixteen cents a day both ways*. It carries them thus at *eight cents a head over nine miles of railroad, and a mile and a quarter of ferry*. Were the discontented commuter living in the upper part of New-York, would he complain of the 12½ cents daily paid the stage, or the 10 cents daily paid the horse-car? If he lived in Brooklyn, would he object to the 11 cents of fare of car and ferry? I suspect not. And if he is ready to give sixpence to ride one mile up town, I am at a loss to know with what grace he can grumble at paying two cents more to ride ten miles into the country, where he requires ferry-boats, cars and locomotives to carry him; or with what notions of business he can expect the last to be accomplished cheaper. JERSEYMAN.

JERSEY CITY, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY IN THE FOURTH WARD—RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY AND ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED PARTIES.

The leather store of WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, No. 21 Gold-street, was broken into about 12 o'clock on Friday night, and robbed of a quantity of morocco and cochineal skins. Officer Mathews, of the Chief's Office, having been made aware that a suspicious party were seen emerging from Gold-street in a carriage, proceeded to the spot, and then quietly followed up the carriage until the driver drew up at the store of John and Morris Levy, German tailors, at No. 185 Canal-street. There the occupants of the carriage got out, and taking from the vehicle several bundles, deposited them in Levy's store. Officer Mathews then retraced his steps to the City Hall, and after procuring the aid of Officers Ricard and Conway, of the Reserved Corps, again returned to No. 185 Canal-street. He found the premises locked and the lights put out. The officers secreted themselves about the premises, awaiting the return of the occupants. About daylight the brothers Levy and two other men approached the store, when the officers sprang from their hiding-place and took in custody the Levys and a man giving his name as Joseph Taylor. Their companion succeeded in making his escape by taking flight. Within the store was found maroon and cochineal skins amounting in value to $150. The prisoners were committed, and will be examined to-day.

BURGLARY IN THE SECOND WARD.

The store of M. Goldbacher, optician, No. 88 Fulton-street, between William and Gold streets, was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of about $2,000 worth of property. No clue to the perpetrator has been found. Mr. Goldbacher closed his store at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening; when he returned, on Sunday morning, he found the door open and a light burning inside. The policeman on the beat says that when he passed the store, at 10½ o'clock Saturday night, the shutters of Mr. Goldbacher's store were not up, and that lights were burning inside. Thinking the proprietor was inside, his suspicions were not aroused.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

The Coroner's Jury impanneled to investigate the cause of the death of the little girl ANNIE WATSON, who was run over and killed in West Broadway, a few days since, by car No. 10 of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, rendered a verdict exonerating the driver from all blame. In this case two juries were impanneled. The first failed to agree on a verdict.

ACCIDENTS WHILE RUNNING TO A FIRE.

JOHN J. MALONE, a member of Engine Company No. 5, was run over yesterday morning by his engine, while proceeding to an alarm of fire in Catharine-street. His leg was broken and he was otherwise injured.

During the same alarm, JOHN IRWIN, of Hose Company No. 36, was injured in the groin by being struck with the tiller of the hose cart.

How he Played at Bluff—Heads Won and Tails did not Lose.

A case was tried before Judge THOMPSON, in the Marine Court, in which two sporting gents were the parties—*Pelham vs. Powell*. The plaintiff had loaned the defendant $600, which had not been repaid. It appeared a party met at the house of the defendant to play bluff. The plaintiff had a run of good luck, but the defendant was on the losing side. In order to continue the game he borrowed the money in question from his friend, and when the party broke up forgot to repay the loan.

The following decision was rendered:

THOMPSON, J.—By the provisions of the Revised Statutes all wagers, bets or stakes, made to depend upon any race or upon any gaming by lot or chance, or upon any lot, chance, casualty, or unknown or contingent event whatever, shall be unlawful. All contracts for or on account of any money or property or thing in action, so wagered, bet or staked, shall be void. (2 R. S. 73.) Money knowingly lent to be used for illegal purposes cannot be recovered back. The plaintiff in this case loaned his money to enable the defendant to do what is prohibited by the statute. The same rules of law which are applicable to the loaning or taking of money on the event of a horse race must govern this case. Money loaned or staked for that purpose cannot be recovered back. (5 Denio, 280.) It was unlawful for the defendant to engage in the game of bluff, and not less so for the plaintiff to furnish him with the means to do so. Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—March 15. Before Judge Bosworth.

PRACTICE ON SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CODE.

In the matter of William Callender, a judgment debtor, judgment was recovered against the defendant on the 15th of October last, on a promissory note of $[illegible], and execution returned unsatisfied. On supplementary examination, it appeared that the defendant, William Callender, is President of the Harmony Fire Insurance Company of this City, that he receives as President a salary of $[illegible] a year, that he lives in a house owned by his wife, as also the furniture, that he draws his salary monthly, and before it becomes due. Upon these facts the judgment creditor obtained an order for said Callender to show cause, before one of the Justices of this Court, why an order should not be made requiring the defendant to pay over some portion of his said salary as President, in monthly payments, in satisfaction of said judgment. This order, coming on to be heard, it was held by the Court, after hearing counsel, that a compensation not due and unearned could not be ordered to be applied to the payment of a judgment, and the plaintiff's motion denied, with $7 costs to be deducted from the judgment.

Messrs. H. and C. S. Andrews for judgment creditor. Messrs. J. Brice, Smith and Bell for judgment debtor.

HOMICIDE ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—THOMAS SPARKS was shot at Ladson's road, on the South Carolina railroad, and died in a few minutes. The deed was perpetrated by one MYER BELL. The parties had been disputing for some time about a [illegible], but there was no evidence of excitement until [illegible] the act was consummated.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

[illegible] in Freight from California.

[illegible]

Treasure List per George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Wm. Heller	[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	[illegible]	David Nevins	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	Newhouse & Spatz	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Freeman & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	John Phelps, Jr.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	S. B. Woodward	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	F. Probst & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	H. King & Sons	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	Wellington & Abbot	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	A. F. & C. E. Tilton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	John Durand & Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	F. Spies	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tilton & McFarland	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Henry Stryking	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marquand & Co.	[illegible]
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from New-Granada.

THE POLITICAL TROUBLES AT [illegible]—BUSINESS ON THE ISTHMUS—PANAMA AS A WHALING STATION—STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CENTRAL AMERICA—LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

The Aspinwall *Courier*, in its summary of news for the last fortnight, ending 4th of March, says:

[illegible]

News from Guatemala.

DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

The President, Gen. CARRERA, had returned to the capital after having made a tour through some of the interior provinces, where he was well received. The Legislative Assembly had dissolved, and the people were enjoying the festivities of the Carnival. On the 9th of January the Volcan de Fuego discharged a vast quantity of fine ashes, that fell thickly over a vast extent of country, being carried as far as forty leagues from the crater, and causing some damage to the cochineal crop. A general [illegible] in regard to WALKER and his party was manifested, and all *Norte Americanos* were looked upon with suspicion.

News from San Salvador.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT—CULTIVATION OF COFFEE.

Dates to the 14th of February. Don RAFAEL CAMPOS, the newly elected President, was inaugurated on the 12th of February. His first official signature was affixed to the contract with the Agents of the Railroad Company. In this State the cultivation of coffee is on the increase, and new plantations were being made in many parts of the State.

News from Costa Rica.

THE NICARAGUAN MISSION—COFFEE CROPS.

Col. SCHLESSINGER, Capt. SUTTER, Col. ARGUELLO and Sr. MANNING had arrived, by way of Guanacaste, as Commissioners from the Nicaragua Government to treat with Costa Rica, but the Government refused to receive or acknowledge them in any way, and ordered them to leave the country by way of Punta Arenas. At this mode of treatment the Commissioners "waxed wroth," and were about taking their departure in the Honduras schooner [illegible], vowing all sorts of vengeance against Costa Rica for the insults put upon them, and talking very big about rifles and revolvers, sieges, [illegible] hanging, shooting and [illegible] Punta Arenas [illegible] were loading in port, and the streets were literally blocked [illegible]. As many as three hundred wagons, each averaging 14 sacks of 125 pounds each, arrived on the day the *Columbus* anchored, (3d,) and sometimes the arrivals reached as many as four or five hundred in twenty-four hours.

There is no political news of importance. The prospect of a regular steam communication gives great satisfaction to the mercantile community, who are quite alive to its advantages. The coffee crop of this year is about an average one, and is estimated at 90,000 quintals (100 lbs. each). Price in Puntas Arenas, from 9c. to 11c. [illegible]

PREPARATIONS THROUGHOUT CENTRAL AMERICA TO ATTACK WALKER.

The establishment of WALKER's Government is considered certain to be permanent if he can only hold out six weeks longer—or, in other words, if he can resist the force coming down upon him from Honduras, consisting of over 5,000 men. WALKER has 1,200 foreigners, and a considerable native force, and with the most vigilant discipline he is drilling and keeping them together. No one who goes to Granada without a special permit previously given, ever returns. He presses them all into the ranks of his forces.

In the absence of our Central American exchanges we learn from the *Panameno* that Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua have celebrated a treaty, offensive and defensive, against the Nicaragua Walker Government.

A strong force has been raised in Honduras with the intention of marching against Granada.

General CABANAS, who formerly was leagued with the Rivas Administration, has joined the allied States against WALKER.

The Guatemala Government has purchased some vessels, with the intention of keeping an armed force in her harbors. She is increasing and drilling her army, and sparing no pains to place herself in a position to sustain the Central American treaty.

The French frigate *L'Ambuscade* had reached Punta Arenas, with strict orders to put down any filibuster expedition she might fall in with on the high seas.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Chili, Peru and Ecuador.

The British steamer *New-Granada*, Capt. WYLD, from Callao, reached Panama at noon on the 21st of February, bringing 80 passengers, the mails and $230,000 in treasure.

From Valparaiso we have dates to the 31st January, and from Peru to the 10th February.

The preliminary surveys of the Southern Railroad are going forward in Valparaiso. The Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad is now in operation about 15 miles.

A splendid ball was given on board Her Majesty's frigate *Monarch* on the 25th.

From Copiapo we learn that the mines of Chanarcillo are daily increasing in value, as well as those of San Blas. The Rothschild and Cantiva are also said to be becoming valuable.

We have no political news from Chili.

Trade continues steady, and considerable sales of imported goods have been made for the coast and Bolivia. Flour is declining in price, having fallen from $19 to $8 25. Copper [illegible]. Silver [illegible] mark, $10 81. Hides [illegible]. Coal, current $6 on board.

From Peru we hear reports of disturbances and dissatisfaction; considerable difficulty is anticipated at the coming Presidential election.

We find nothing in our exchanges worthy of note.

From Ecuador our dates are to the 15th, but the papers before us have not a word of interest.

News from Brazil.

THE CHOLERA—COFFEE MARKET—U. S. SHIPS-OF-WAR AT RIO, ETC.

By way of England we have Rio de Janeiro advices to the 20th of January. At that city the cholera deaths were thirteen *per diem*. The epidemic had appeared at Parahybuna, in the province of San Paulo, as also at Ubatuba. Letters from Santa Catherina stated its existence at San Antonio da Patrulha, sixteen leagues from Torres, and it was supposed that the cholera, which passed from Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande, had advanced by the Jaquarao River, leaving the intermediate points free from infection.

Coffee quotations are the same as those previously announced, but no purchases had been made, holders being firm. The course of the market appeared to rest with the shippers, who, by holding off and allowing the stock to accumulate a few days longer, had every expectation of causing a decline rather than the advance which was likely to accompany eager purchases. Freights could not be quoted during the uncertainty of the coffee market.

From Bahia and Pernambuco no particular commercial or other news is reported. The markets continued without any alteration of consequence, and the exchange at both places was 28¼@28½ on London, with transactions limited.

The following is our Correspondent's letter:

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856.

In the way of general news we have nothing of particular interest. Commercially, we are in a flat state and unprofitable fix, Flour bringing less than the invoice price in the United States, and Coffee being worth quite as much here as it is with you. The shipment of Flour hence to the Mediterranean may save the cargoes now arriving from a loss on the invoice, but nothing will be left for the ship.

The flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron is still here, and her Commodore was placed on the retired list more than four months ago, and the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy indorsed the finding of the Board. Is it to be understood that these functionaries are disposed to back down from the position they assumed last September; or are sea-going captains so scarce that a successor to the present incumbent cannot be found. No station demands a more able man than this, and we hope the next best man will be sent.

The ship *Amelia*, from New-York, arrived here in 32 days.

The United States Flag-ship *Savannah*, and the sloop-of-war *Germantown* were at Rio, Jan. 12. The *Germantown* was expected to sail in a few days for Monte Video.

In the way of freight there is nothing doing at any place in the river, and vessels are coming to Rio in ballast, where just now there is nothing doing, and whence vessels are returning to the United States in ballast.

News from the Scilly Islands.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BARK JULIA ANN—LOSS OF FIVE LIVES—SUFFERING OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

From the Panama Herald, March 4.

The master of the American bark *Julia Ann*, of San Francisco, Captain B. F. POND, who arrived in Panama by the Southern steamer, has furnished us with a very interesting account of the total loss of his vessel on the reefs of the Scilly Islands, on the 3d of October last, since which time he has been endeavoring to make his way back to San Francisco, after placing his passengers and crew under the care of the Consul at Tahiti.

The bark *Julia Ann* was bound from Sydney to San Francisco, loaded with coal, and having over forty passengers on board, most of whom were women. On the night of the 3d of October, whilst off the Scilly Islands, she struck on a reef, and it was found impossible to get her off; as there was every prospect of her going to pieces speedily every effort was directed to saving the lives of those on board, for which purpose a rope was taken to the reef by one of the sailors and made fast to a rock, by which a portion of the people effected a landing on the reef; the rope, however, soon parted, leaving the remainder of those on board, including the captain, to what appeared inevitable destruction. Just as their last hopes were dying out the vessel broke in two, and a heavy sea striking her, carried the quarter-deck, upon which they were all collected, high up on the reef, thus enabling them to escape beyond the reach of the breakers.

Out of fifty-six souls on board five were lost in getting from the wreck; those who were saved remained on the reef forty-eight hours, up to their waists in water, without food or drink, and exposed to a scorching sun. The captain succeeded, after much difficulty, in constructing a couple of rafts from the floating spars and pieces of the wreck, and finally the party reached one of the adjacent uninhabited islands, some ten miles distant, where they remained two months, subsisting principally on turtle, sharks and cocoanuts, and a supply of water which they procured by digging. Having saved one of the small boats in a damaged state it was repaired, and after waiting eight weeks for a suitable opportunity, (the trade winds constantly blowing from the East,) the captain, with nine men, undertook the exceedingly hazardous attempt of reaching one of the Society Islands, some 350 miles distant, dead to the windward, which they accomplished after four days incessant labor at the oars, night and day, and reached in safety the island of Borabora.

Mr. CHISHOLM, the British Consul at Raiatea, having heard of the disaster, and the deplorable state of the passengers and crew, and finding no means of communicating with the United States Consul at Tahiti, immediately dispatched an express to Captain [illegible], of the schooner *Emma Packet*, lying in Huahine, who started without delay for the relief of the sufferers. Touching at Borabora he took Captain POND on board and proceeded to Scilly Island, received the passengers and crew on board, and conveyed them safely to Tahiti, where they arrived in the most destitute condition, having saved literally nothing from the wreck; from the captain to the cabin boy [illegible], and with barely sufficient clothing to cover their persons. The residents of Tahiti contributed liberally for their relief, the masonic lodge voted them a fund, and the citizens generally provided them with clothing, and every possible aid was [illegible] until an opportunity [illegible] to convey them to San Francisco.

Captain POND got a free passage from Tahiti to [illegible] the [illegible] of the vessel [illegible] besides which the captain had $25,000 and the [illegible] about [illegible] in gold coin, all of which is totally lost. The captain was [illegible] owner of the ship and cargo, and sole owner of the coin. The other half of the vessel was owned in San Francisco.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT. CIRCUIT.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

The "Soprano" all Right—Judgment in her favor in the Marine Court.

Saturday morning judgment was rendered in the case of *Patania and Wife vs. Payne*. His Honor found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed for her services in a theatre of the first class in the world, viz: the Academy of Music in New-York. The case assumes an importance from the fact that there are other parties who have suits pending against the defendant, and which will most probably abide by this decision.

P. T. Barnum's Difficulties and their Cause, as Detailed by Himself.

SUPREME COURT.

Joseph Cushing vs. Phineas T. Barnum—Horatio A. Upson vs. The Same—George A. Wells vs. The Same.—This was a supplemental proceeding. The examination was taken before counsel, by an order from Judge Roosevelt. The examination was objected to by the defendant's counsel, Mr. J. W. Jerrard, Jr., on the ground that the affidavit on which the order was obtained does not state that the judgment debtor has any property whatever which may be made the subject of examination, as rendered necessary by the statute to confer jurisdiction.

Mr. Barnum, in answer to interrogatories, says: I reside at present in New-York, and have no particular occupation; I am in no business; I was at one time the owner of the contents of what is called Barnum's Museum; I have owned it for the last fourteen years down to the 27th day of last November, when I sold it to John Greenwood, Jr., and Henry D. Butler; the consideration was double what I gave for it; I gave $12,000, and sold it for $24,000; I sold it on a credit of seven years; I took the promissory notes of these parties, payable annually, secured by a confession of judgment; these notes I have in my possession, and am ready to make such disposition of them as the Court may direct; the contents of the Museum had been inventoried a short time previous, for the purpose of insurance, and the sale was effected in a *bona fide* manner from such inventory; Messrs. Greenwood and Butler are now in the actual possession of the Museum; I have no interest in the daily receipts, not a farthing; the fee of the building belongs to the widow Olmstead and the wife of Mr. Sergeant, of Fishkill landing, and the daughter of Mr. Olmstead.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. W. Wilson—I own some real estate in the City of New-York, but it is placed in a special assignment for the benefit of my creditors.

[This question was objected to by defendant's counsel, on the ground that under these proceedings the Court cannot compel any assignment or conveyance of real estate.]

Q.—Will you specify where the real estate is? (Objected to.) A.—It is on the northeast corner of Houston-street and Broadway; I own about 50 by 200 feet in depth; there is an encumbrance by way of mortgage on the property to the amount of [illegible]; it cost me [illegible] over and above this incumbrance, but I think it would not bring much, if any, more than the incumbrance, subject to my wife's right of dower; this is all the real estate I own in the City of New-York; I own a piece of property in Bushwick, consisting of 31 acres of land, which cost me [illegible]; there is an incumbrance on that of $17,000; this, also, is specially assigned for the benefit of my creditors, and the real estate that I have specially assigned is not half enough to pay the specific debts for which such real estate was assigned; before the assignment was executed there were judgments against me to the amount of $22,000.

Q.—What has become of your real estate in Connecticut? [Objected to.] A.—It is there yet; I own it; I consider, if I had the control over it, that it is worth from [illegible] to $700,000; it is mortgaged for between [illegible] and $300,000, which is probably more than it would bring at a forced sale, besides which it is in the hands of assignees; I cannot go to Connecticut; my creditors there threaten to imprison me, and I have no control of the property; there was very little stock in the place; the oxen I fattened and sold, and I also sold the cows and horses.

Q.—Please give me the details of your failure, the amount of your liabilities at the time, and the value of your assets. A.—In June last I considered myself fully worth [illegible]; the principal part of my estate was in Bridgeport, Conn.; it consisted mostly of building lots, houses, factories, &c.; I have expended [illegible] per annum on that property for the last nine years, principally in building houses, bridges, docks, opening streets, planting trees, &c.; I sold some lots there on condition that the style of architecture was to be approved by me; in the month of June, 1855, I contracted with the Jerome Clock Company, upon certain conditions, to indorse and accept their paper for an amount a little over $100,000, and did so; and so continued, as I supposed, for renewals, until I found at last, to my utter amazement, that my name was on their paper to the amount, as they say, of [illegible]; as most of the paper was signed by me in blank, I do not know that there is not $1,000,000 against me; they called on me in December last to raise them [illegible] in cash, by mortgaging my estate, they agreeing to pay me within twelve months, and to pay all costs and sacrifices which I made by the operation; with this intent I borrowed for them nearly [illegible] in the shape of bonds of various States, towns and counties; but upon having a business friend to investigate the matter, he found them bankrupt, and declared to me that I was ruined beyond all hope; I then offered the Jerome creditors $100,000, if they would release me from all liability; this they found impracticable; I was then compelled to sell the bonds at a loss of $50,000, in order to pay my personal debts; I also paid and secured liabilities for the Clock Company to the amount of $70,000 or $80,000; my hands are now tied, my property is stripped from me, and my power to do business destroyed.

Q.—When did you fail and what is the amount of your liabilities? A.—I do not consider that I have failed, as I think I shall be able to pay all my personal debts; if by failing you mean my inability to pay clock debts that occurred in Germany, I cannot tell; my personal liabilities were something like [illegible] there for the clock Company; I cannot tell, but I suppose from a half to a million of dollars. The value of my assets at that time, if subject to my control, was fully [illegible]; I held Crystal Palace bonds to the amount of [illegible], furniture in my house in Connecticut which cost $10,000, a bond against H. D. Beach for $12,000 or $13,000, for money placed in his hands. I am now indebted to the Nassau Bank in this City, but have secured them by mortgage in Connecticut, and by Pequonnock Bank stock; I had 678 lots in Cypress Hill Cemetery, which retail at [illegible] each; I had a debt against the Fire Annihilator of $30,000, besides other debts amounting to several thousand dollars.

Q.—What assets and property have you now on hand? A.—I have three hundred and fifteen Crystal Palace bonds at $100; all the Cemetery lots and the claims against Beach, the Annihilator Company, and others which I don't remember; all the bonds for which I mortgaged my Connecticut land are disposed of; I have a claim against Duncan & Sherman for about $17,000.

Q.—Please state the nature of the claim against Duncan, Sherman & Co. A.—An injunction was brought against the Crystal Palace by Orson D. Mann and others to prevent their paying to Duncan & Sherman the sum of [illegible]. Watts Sherman, of that firm, came to me to get that injunction removed by compromising with plaintiff, Mr. Sherman agreeing to indemnify me against any loss by a certain agreement to be made with Mann; I made the agreement; Mann sued me on it and recovered judgment; the case is still pending on appeal, but the judgment is a lien upon my real estate in this City, and I hold Duncan & Sherman responsible for any amount I may eventually have to pay.

Q.—Have you any other claim due you? if so, please specify the same. A.—I have a claim or judgment on Henry Bateman, the father of the Bateman children, which I consider good for about $4,000; Bateman is conducting a theatre at St. Louis; I have written out there to a lawyer in reference thereto, and am informed it probably can be collected; I have a claim against A. P. Boardman, of Memphis, Tenn., for $1,000. (Mr. Barnum specifies several other claims of trifling amount.)

Q.—With regard to the Museum, have you not, since you have owned it, greatly increased its value by repeated improvements and additions to its collection? A.—I suppose I have expended $30,000 in enlarging and decorating the theatrical room, and for scenery, &c.; but as the lease of one half the lecture-room expires in one year from the first of May next, the entire contents thereof would not probably bring $1,000.

Q.—Did you not make a large and valuable addition to the contents of the Museum by the purchase of the Chinese collection at Philadelphia? A.—No sir, it never belonged to me or to the Museum; it was hired at a high rent of the son of Alderman Peters of this City.

Q.—When you say you sold out all your interest in the Museum for $24,000, does that include the good-will of the establishment? A.—Yes, what there is; but there is not much good-will to it, for the reason that the most profitable part of the Museum must be broken up in one year.

Q.—Show me how you live, and where you get your funds for immediate use from day to day. A.—I live in a furnished house in Eighth-street, of this City, and keep boarders; and that is the only means of present support, except that I am furnished with meat by my son-in-law from Connecticut, and vegetables raised last year on my farm in Connecticut; I have also some friends left who will not let me starve this year; I have received various letters from friends at a distance, offering to send me money.

Mr. Barnum then stated that he now owned no property in Alabama, but he had a mortgage on some slaves in Tennessee. He had a mortgage on some real property in Cleveland, Ohio, to secure a debt of $5,000, which had been assigned to the estate of S. E. Stratton, the father of General Tom Thumb. He added:

I own no other property in any other part of the United States, except [illegible] worth of stock in the Waterville Cutlery Company, which I consider worthless; I own about [illegible] worth of stock of the Jerome Clock Company and also five or six thousand dollars in the French Hat Body Manufacturing Company, located in France, which is bankrupt; I can pay all my personal debts, but not the clock debts.

Q.—What has become of the furniture at Iranistan? A.—I sold it, as before stated, for $4,000.

Q.—Have you a gold watch? A.—I have.

Q.—What is it worth and where is it? A.—It is in my pocket, and cost me about $240; I have, also, a diamond pin and ring, which cost together about [illegible]; I can produce them if compelled to do so.

Q.—Have you a piano-forte? A.—I have, but it is mortgaged for all it is worth; I had the money and have spent it; I owned five horses on my place at Iranistan; I sold them all for less than $500, which was all I could get for them.

Adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before full Bench.

DECISIONS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. [illegible]

[illegible]

Richard vs. Brown.—Motion denied, without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to apply for an attachment against Brown for taking possession of the store.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

At a special meeting of this Board the following gentlemen were appointed as members of the Board of Education for three years:—Abraham B. Baylis, De Hart Bergen, John X. Brown, John Greenwood, John W. Hunter, C. A. Ray, Henry R. Pierson, Wm. Poole, Thomas H. Rodman, George W. Parsons, Fitch Taylor, Charles F. Tuttle, John M. Phelps, Robert M. Whiting, Jr., James Hall.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT—FRIDAY.

Before Judge [illegible].

John Cassidy vs. The late City of Williamsburg.—This was a suit brought to recover [illegible] due plaintiff, who in 1853 was contractor for paving Graham avenue. Upon commencing the work he found that there was considerable grading to be done, which fact he reported to the Common Council, and they authorized him to complete the work, which he did. The Common Council of Williamsburg passed his bill, when it was vetoed by Mayor Wall, and was again passed by a two-thirds vote. But for some reason or other could never get his pay. No one appearing for the defence, an inquest was taken and a verdict of $5,536 58, principal and interest, was rendered for plaintiff.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Edwin N. Colt vs. George C. Bennett and Aaron Smith.—Plaintiff is a physician, practicing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. In October, 1854, a patient largely indebted to him for services was about leaving for England with his family, and while passing through New-York to take the steamer at Jersey City, he caused his detention, so that the patient's family sailed leaving him behind.

Defendants are proprietors of the *Brooklyn Times*, and on the 19th of October published a statement of the above case, characterizing the doctor as a Shylock, with other language expressive of their indignation at the conduct of the doctor. On the 20th the same defendants intimated that this plaintiff was to be hung in effigy. The present suit is to recover damages done to the doctor's reputation, estimated by himself at $5,000.

Upon the opening of the case no counsel appeared for the defence, and plaintiff's counsel proceeded with the case. He read the obnoxious articles, and then the complaint and answer. After which he proceeded to "sum up," first giving the character of "Shylock" as portrayed by Mr. Wm. Shakespeare, and then enlarged upon the enormity of the offence committed by the defendant. About the time it is supposed the Jury were ready to award the full amount of damages claimed, in comes, in hot haste, Counsellor Briggs, who, tapping the speaker upon the shoulder, informed him that he appeared there for the defence, and was not aware that the case was to be tried to-day. Plaintiff's counsel was somewhat taken aback, but he finally agreed, upon defendant paying costs, to back out and commence anew on Thursday next.

Flour Inspection Meeting.

In response to the call published in our last issue, a considerable number of dealers and others interested in flour and meal, assembled about 12¼ o'clock on Saturday, at the office of ISAAC H. REED, Esq., No. 4 State-street, in this City, to receive and act upon the report of the Committee, appointed at a meeting in the same place over two weeks ago, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new Flour Inspection Association, and to suggest a standard of inspection for its adoption.

N. H. WOLFE, Esq., called the meeting to order about 15 minutes before 1 P. M., and said that if it were desired, the Secretary would read the minutes of the previous meeting.

This intimation was received with satisfaction, and the reading of the said minutes having been duly called for, ISAAC H. REED, Esq., the acting Secretary, complied with the request. It was moved and seconded that they be adopted. The vote was unanimous; and in support of this motion.

The Chairman announced that the Committee appointed on the 28th ult., to frame by-laws and devise a system for the adoption of the new Flour Inspection Association, had completed their report, which should now be read.

E. H. WHITE, Esq., read the report.

PETER J. NEVINS, Sr., Esq., asked for information on the section of the report, referring to the appointment of Sub-Inspectors.

Mr. WHITE said that the report would be taken up regularly in sections, and when the section referred to came under their attention, it should receive due consideration.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. WHITE's suggestion to act on the report in sections, be adopted. Carried without dissent.

Mr. REED proceeded to read the report, and the first six sections were unanimously adopted without remarks. They read thus:

I. This Association shall be known as—"The New-York Corn Exchange Flour Inspection Association."

II. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President and Secretary, to be elected at a general meeting.

III. The President shall preside at all meetings, and have a casting vote; and at the request in writing of any five members of this association shall call a meeting.

IV. The Secretary shall receive and hold all communications relative to the affairs of this association, shall notify all the members of the time and place of meeting, and keep a correct record of its proceedings.

V. In case of any vacancy occurring, the same to be filled as originally created.

VI. The President, at a general meeting of the association, shall nominate, individually, a committee of five persons for confirmation, to be called the "Flour Inspection Committee," whose duty it shall be to regulate and determine the standard of inspection for the various grades of flour and meal, and to receive all complaints, and examine into the facts of all alleged dereliction of duty on the part of the inspectors, and take such action in the matter as in their judgment the case may demand.

THEO. PERRY, Esq., desired permission to make a few observations. He thought the meeting was acting somewhat too hastily. Few of those interested in the matter of Flour Inspection, were familiar with the nature of the report they were considering. Some of them had not seen a copy of the report, and therefore these were not prepared to act upon its suggestions intelligently. He would move an adjournment to afford time for the proper circulation and study of the report, so that all parties might know what they were required to agree to. He offered this motion as one friendly to the proposed Inspection reform.

Mr. WHITE objected to the motion made by Mr. PERRY, as unnecessary and inexpedient. As the report was being read, all present could hear and understand it. Hence, there need be no difficulty in judiciously considering its various provisions, as they were laid before the meeting. It was not requisite to circulate the report. Every one interested in the subject of Flour Inspection, knew the objects of the proposed Inspection Association. A considerable portion of the trade oppose the reform,—those friendly to it, would but endanger it by now agreeing to adjourn. The report, if adopted, would furnish a reliable system of inspection. Those in favor of such a system were present, those opposed thereto, were not. Mr. WHITE concluded it would consequently be useless and unwise to adjourn.

A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., agreed with Mr. WHITE, but to facilitate business, he thought, Mr. PERRY's motion, might be put to the meeting, for its judgment.

The Chairman felt inclined to second Mr. PERRY's motion, that the sense of the meeting thereupon might be clearly ascertained. A vote was taken on the motion to adjourn, and it was decidedly negatived.

Mr. REED continued the reading of the report, and the meeting unanimously adopted it, by sections, from section 7 to 10, both inclusive, without comment. These sections read thus:

VII. The Flour Inspection Committee shall, as soon after their appointment as practicable, appoint a person who shall act as Chief Inspector.

VIII. The Chief Inspector shall nominate to the Committee, for their confirmation, such person or persons as he may require for deputies. Such Inspector and deputies shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

IX. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to provide suitable and convenient offices, tools of inspection, and all other articles and instruments used in the inspection of Flour and Meal. He shall have a general supervision of the business, and exercise a suitable control over the other inspectors, and direction in all matters appertaining to the Inspection, such as designating the place of inspection for each Inspector; the inspection of certain parcels of Flour and Meal for the convenience of the parties offering them; collection and disbursement of all moneys received and paid out, payment of persons employed for the necessary and convenient transaction of the business, and such other matters as require the supervision and direction of a general officer.

X. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector, whenever required, to certify, under his hand, the quality of any Flour, and the state and condition thereof, specifying the brands or other marks upon the casks inspected, and the name of the owner thereof.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Esq., supposed the word *consignees*, in the last section, meant sellers or factors.

The Chairman considered such to be the obvious meaning of the word.

Sections 11 and 12 of the report were then read and adopted as follows:

XI. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to keep a regular set of books of accounts in which shall be entered all moneys received and paid out, stating from whom received, to whom and for what paid, [illegible] for such purpose, which books shall be opened to the inspection of each [illegible] Inspection Committee, whenever required.

XII. A [illegible] statement [illegible] of the Association on Monday of each and every week, of the [illegible] amount and quality of all flour inspected [illegible].

[illegible] considered the [illegible] 12th section, awkward and ambiguous. He thought it advisable to substitute for this phrase one somewhat more explicit and intelligible.

The Chairman believed that the phrase used in the report was sufficiently plain in its signification, as referring to [illegible] found frequently deficient, and thought no alteration thereof requisite.

Sections 13 to 21, both inclusive, were read and adopted, as follows:

XIII. The Chief Inspector shall keep, at all times in his office, and furnish to all who desire, samples of the various grades of flour and meal corresponding with the standard established by the Flour Inspection Committee.

XIV. All fees for inspection, weighing and other emoluments of the office, shall be collected by the Chief Inspector, out of which shall be paid all the expenses incurred, and the residue shall be divided, and paid over to each Inspector share and share alike, which division shall be made each and every month, estimating the amount over and above expenses as near as may be.

XV. The charges for inspection shall be as follows: For inspecting, boring, branding and plugging every hogshead, three cents; every barrel or half-barrel, one cent; for weighing and ascertaining the light weight of any hogshead, twenty cents; of any barrel or half-barrel, three cents each.

XVI. Application may be made to the Chief Inspector of Flour and Meal, and it shall be his duty to have examined and determined the quality of Flour and Meal then offered for inspection.

XVII. 1st. To ascertain, by examination, the weight of all casks they may suspect of being falsely tared.

2d. To alter and correct the brands where they shall be of opinion that they do not designate the real quality of the Flour or Meal.

3d. To weigh such casks as they shall suspect not to contain the full weight, and if they do not contain the full weight, to brand them on the head with the word "light."

4. To brand on the head with the word "bad," all casks and barrels containing damaged or unsound Flour or Meal; and on all casks containing sound Flour or Meal on the quarter of each barrel or cask, "New-York Corn Exchange," the initials of the Inspector who inspected it, and during and between the months of May and October, with the name of the month inspected in, thus:

"NEW-YORK,
CORN EXCHANGE,
JUNE—A. B."

XVIII. Every barrel or half-barrel of Wheat Flour to be branded legibly on the head with the weight thereof, as follows: First grade, "Extra;" second grade, "Superfine;" third grade, "Fine;" fourth grade, "Middlings;" fifth grade, "Ship Stuffs."

XIX. Each cask of Rye Flour intended for the first quality, to be branded with the words "Superfine Rye Flour;" and each cask intended for the second quality, with the words "Fine Rye Flour."

XX. Each cask of Indian Meal to be branded or painted with the words "Indian Meal," or "K. D. Meal," or ("Kiln Dried Meal;") and each cask of Buckwheat Flour with the letter and word "B. Flour."

XXI. All wheat flour, rye flour, Indian meal, or buckwheat flour, should be packed in good strong casks, made of seasoned oak or other sufficient timber, to be of two sizes only; one size to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds of flour or meal, with staves twenty-seven inches long, and each head sixteen and a half inches in diameter, hooped with at least ten hoops, three of which to be on each chime, and properly nailed; the other size to contain ninety-eight pounds, with the staves twenty-two inches long, and each head fourteen inches in diameter, or with staves twenty-four inches long and each head not more than twelve inches in diameter; but Indian meal may likewise be packed in hogsheads containing eight hundred pounds. The casks should be as nearly straight as may be and their tare shall be marked on the head with a marking iron; should be likewise branded with the weight of the flour and meal contained therein; and, also, branded or painted with the initials of the Christian name and the surname (or the name of the firm) of the manufacturers thereof, at full length; hogsheads of Indian meal may be branded with the weight only.

Mr. HINCKEN was of the opinion that the 21st section was very rigid.

Mr. WHITE considered this section misunderstood by Mr. HINCKEN. It would be found not imperative, but recommendatory.

Mr. HINCKEN asked to be excused. He was glad to learn the said section was not an imperative one—as in some cases it would not be easy to enforce its provisions.

Sections 22 to 24, both inclusive, were read and adopted, as follows:

XXII. No Inspector or Deputy Inspector shall brand any cask containing Indian Meal, unless the same shall have been made of Corn, properly kiln-dried, and shall be ground fine and bolted.

XXIII. The Inspector or Deputy Inspector, if required, shall deliver to the owner or his agent, all Flour or Meal drawn, in the course of inspection, from the casks or barrels; if not so claimed, to be sold, and the proceeds to go in to the general inspection fund.

XXIV. Neither the Inspector nor Deputy Inspector of Flour or Meal shall purchase or sell any Flour or Meal except for private use, or be directly or indirectly concerned in any such purchase, nor shall they in any manner be connected in business or trade with any Flour manufacturer or Flour merchant, or act as agent for any such manufacturer or merchant or any other person, in the purchase or sale of Flour or Meal; whoever shall violate the provision of this article shall forfeit his office, and shall thereafter be incapable of acting as an Inspector under this Association.

The Chairman observed all but the last section of the report had now been unanimously adopted; and as he saw no reason why he need take a separate vote on the final section, defining the period when the provisions of the report are to take effect, after these had received the undivided assent of the meeting, he would next take a vote on the adoption of the entire report.

Mr. PERRY believed all the proceedings of the meeting, thus far, were wrong; and observed the worst enemy of the contemplated reform could not devise anything better calculated to defeat it than the rashness characterizing these proceedings. He would move to lay the report on the table, for reasons which he had previously assigned.

Mr. WHITE regarded this motion out of order.

Mr. HINCKEN agreed with Mr. WHITE; but, as an act of courtesy due to Mr. PERRY, and to ascertain the opinion of the meeting on Mr. PERRY's motion, he would second it. He did not approve of the motion, and, though he would second it on the grounds already stated, he should vote against it.

The Chairman took a vote on Mr. PERRY's motion to lay the report on the table, and decided it lost.

Several gentlemen asked for a vote on the last section of the report.

The Chairman considered this little better than a waste of time, but should not object to taking a vote, in conformity with the apparent wishes of the meeting.

The 25th section of the report was then read and adopted, as follows:

XXV. These regulations shall take effect on the 1st day of June next.

It was moved by Mr. BARRETT and seconded by Mr. WHITE, that the entire report be now adopted.

This motion was almost unanimously carried.

Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN moved that the meeting proceed to elect officers of the new Inspection Association. Mr. WHITE seconded this motion.

Mr. GEO. B. POWELL considered the Inspection Association's rules arbitrary, and wanted to have his name erased from the list of its supporters.

Mr. WHITE explained that the Association did not design to pursue an arbitrary course. Its leading object was to secure a reliable system of inspection, by providing a Board of Inspectors that should have no temptation to be partial or dishonest, but every encouragement to uprightness in the discharge of their duty. It would still be optional with the trade what Inspectors they should employ, and on this account the Inspection Association was not open to the objection advanced by Mr. POWELL.

Mr. POWELL supposed all members of the Association were bound to obey the provisions of the report just adopted.

Considerable discussion arose on this point, but it was concluded that Mr. WHITE was correct in his view of the matter, and Mr. POWELL's request to erase his name from the Inspection Association's roll of membership was not complied with.

Mr. HINCKEN thought the motion to elect officers was inopportune. Many of the old opponents of the inspection reform are now in favor of it, and in order to bring them into their ranks he should move a postponement of the election of officers for ten days.

Mr. WHITE opposed this motion, as it tended only to result in disorganization.

Mr. HINCKEN reiterated his motion, and further explained its object.

Mr. WHITE replied that it was not necessary to pass such a motion, for the purposes of conciliation. Any one disposed to join the Inspection Association, could not object to the previous election of officers, if they did not wish to break up the organization.

The motion to elect officers was then put and carried almost unanimously.

Mr. WOLFE was nominated for the Presidency of the Inspection Association, by Mr. WHITE, seconded by Mr. GEORGE TAIT.

The meeting required an election by ballot.

On motion, Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS and Mr. GEORGE TAIT were appointed tellers. A vote for President of the Inspection Association was taken,—and it was found Mr. WOLFE had 12 votes, JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Esq., 4; and Blank, 1.

Mr. WOLFE was declared President of the Inspection Association, and he expressed his grateful appreciation of this evidence of the kindness of his friends.

Mr. WHITE moved, and Mr. KEMP seconded, the motion, that Mr. ISAAC H. REED be unanimously chosen Secretary of the Inspection Association. Motion carried without dissent.

Mr. REED was thankful for this proof of the favor of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, as President of the Inspection Association, remarked that, as he was about to appoint the Committee of five persons, provided for in the sixth section of the report they had just adopted, he felt called upon to state that he was desirous to have said Committee so constituted that every branch of the trade should be represented thereon. He would name the whole Committee he had concluded to recommend, and the meeting could act upon each nomination afterwards. He then recommended the choice of the following Committee:

Messrs. DAVID DOWS and JOHN HOYT, as representatives of the receivers of Western Canal flour;

JOHN J. [illegible], Esq., as representative of the [illegible] branch of the flour trade;

JACOB R. NEVIUS, Esq., as representative of the [illegible] branch of the flour trade; and

F. H. [illegible], Esq., as representative of [illegible] dealers in Southern Flour, and also of the City trade [illegible].

The Chairman believed that this Committee [illegible] and proceeded to take a vote on the nominations, [illegible] the whole Committee.

Mr. TAIT wished to know if the President of the [illegible]

[illegible] adoption of the Association [illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] subsequently attended to.

An adjournment was moved and carried [illegible] meeting then dissolved.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, [illegible]

ASHES—Sell in small lots at [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

EARTHENWARE—[illegible]

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy, while [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible] Flour is depressed and drooping. [illegible]

Inferior to Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian rules about the same, sales having been made of only 700 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at [illegible]. Southern appears dull and heavy, [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—There have been [illegible]

IRON—[illegible]

LEAD—Is likewise inactive, but is stiffly held.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHALEBONE—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. [illegible], 1856—[illegible] P. M.

We have rather more activity to report in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets this week. [illegible] COFFEE and COTTON steady. BREADSTUFFS dull. MONEY. The demand continues active. CONSOLS [illegible] 91¾ for money, and [illegible] for the account. [illegible] DOLLARS, 5s. [illegible] South American Doubloons, [illegible].

COCOA—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

COCHINEAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—Only about [illegible]

COTTON—Firm. Sales for the week [illegible] advance. At Liverpool the demand has also improved [illegible]

SPELTER—Flat at £23 10s.

The CORN market was flat on Monday, [illegible]

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil; [illegible]

HEMP—Russian flat [illegible]

IRON—Welsh is without change [illegible]

INDIGO—A moderate business is going on [illegible]

LEAD—Firm. Common Pig £23.

LINSEED—No arrivals this week, [illegible]

LINSEED CAKES—The business in foreign descriptions continues of a limited character, [illegible]

OILS—Fish are quiet, without change in prices; [illegible]

RUM—Firm, and more business. [illegible]

RICE—Dull, and rather lower. [illegible]

SALTPETRE—At auction, [illegible]

SPICES—Pepper [illegible]

TEA—We have no [illegible]

SUGAR—Has been in good demand [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TIN—English [illegible]

TURPENTINE—[illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. [illegible]

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] at one, and the other at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. It will [illegible] the Daily Times.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, [illegible] Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single copies. Twenty-five [illegible]

[illegible] CHINA, is published on the [illegible] Price, in wrappers [illegible]

[illegible] & CO., Publishers.

In the [illegible] Senate, on Saturday, a bill was introduced in relation to minors, giving males of the age of eighteen years power to make contracts and to do business, the same as if they were twenty-one, with the consent of parents and guardians. In the Assembly, a report was made in favor of abolishing pawnbrokers in this City. A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Railroad Commission act was lost. At the afternoon session, the death of Hon. William Parmelee, Mayor of Albany, was announced, and the Assembly adjourned, as a mark of respect for his memory.

We publish in another column the particulars of a terrible disaster which occurred on Saturday evening on the Delaware River at Philadelphia. The ferry-boat *New-Jersey*, while crossing the river to Camden, took fire in the middle of the stream. There being a great deal of floating ice, much difficulty was experienced in managing her, but she was finally run upon a [illegible]. A great number of passengers were on board, many of whom jumped into the water and were rescued by small boats, and others saved themselves on floating ice. It is feared that about 30 lives are lost. The boat was burned to the water's edge.

The mail steamship *George Law*, with one million two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars on freight from California, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Though the news by the steamer, presented in this morning's paper, will be found to contain an interesting variety, it is without any feature of marked importance. A summary of later intelligence is given from New-Granada, various Central and South American States, and the Sandwich Islands.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Hermann* arrived yesterday morning from Bremen on the [illegible], and Southampton on the 27th ult. Her European advices are not so late by three days as those brought by the *Arabia*.

The Nicaragua Bubble.

From a [illegible] which appears in another column it will be seen that the Nicaragua Transit line of California steamers is, *for the present*, withdrawn, in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of General Walker "in seizing or taking by force the property of American citizens." The managing agent states that he deems it a duty to the public, to the country, and to the Transit Company, to remain quiet by letting the ships of the Company lay at the wharves until our Government has time to examine and look into this outrage committed upon their property. He adds that as he does not consider passengers or the property of American citizens safe on the transit of the Isthmus, he cannot be instrumental in inducing either to take the passage.

The history of the Nicaragua Transit Company has been a remarkable one—bold and singular in its initiation, eventful in its progress, and violent in its sequel. It is, in brief, a modern Mississippi scheme with a well-known lawyer by the name of White as the *John Law* of the speculation. White was originally associated in the affair with Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who had a purpose of his own beyond Stock jobbing—though this he has never lost sight of as the main chance—to accomplish. They went out together to Europe in 1850-51 to negotiate the Canal grant, which White had secured from the Musquito or Nicaragua Government, and some favor was found in London for the separate project of a Ship Canal, under promise of the joint protection of the two Governments, which White had brought about in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—but no use was made of the Accessory Transit grant until after their return to the United States, when, in the Spring of 1852, the idea occurred of putting the Canal and Transit Stock separately upon the New-York market. Meanwhile, Mr. Vanderbilt had established his line of California steamers on this new Central American route, giving to the Accessory Transit Company, as a basis of profit on their stock, the transit tolls up the San Juan and over the Isthmus and Lake of Nicaragua, from ocean to ocean. The stock of the concern was created in this wise: The Canal grant was divided among the patentees into 192 grand shares or "rights." To each was assigned 200 separate Accessory Transit shares, making the latter 38,400 shares of the nominal par of $100 each. Capital there was none, not even the prospective value of the Canal rights as they were reserved and sold separately in the market. There was probably an outlay, between the projectors, of about $390,000 in engineering the grants from the semi-savage rulers and "diplomats" of the country, in defraying the expenses of the commission to London, and in putting on a few "bungoes" or river boats, mules, [illegible] and baggage accoutrements on the transit route. The whole, if assessed on the Accessory Transit Stock, would have amounted to less than [illegible] the share. The first sales at the [illegible] in March, 1852, were at $[illegible] for the Transit shares, and $[illegible] for the Canal rights. [illegible] of the same month they ran up, under [illegible] down, the intensity of [illegible] at the time, and which is [illegible] in the sequence, to [illegible] the [illegible] thousand dollars [illegible] grand total, at [illegible] of $[illegible].

From this culminating point the Transit Stock went rapidly down—and, so far as [illegible]

[illegible] between 30 and 20 per cent. until the Fall or Winter of 1853, when another happy thought occurred to Mr. Joe White and his *fidus Achates* of steamship notoriety. This was none other than to buy out the Vanderbilt boats, which, on the first year's experiment, had been found to pay the owner over *eleven hundred thousand dollars* clear profit. He would sell them "a great sacrifice" to the Transit Company, and take most of the pay in four millions of their stock, at seventy per cent. discount! In other words, 40,000 new shares at the valuation of $30 the share, and $150,000 of the short bonds of the Company. The bargain was struck; the property transferred; and Vanderbilt, after steaming the stock to 33 or 35, and selling out, and after a few months' additional service as managing agent at New-York, retired to fortune and a steam yacht. None but his like could supply his place, and such a man was found in Mr. Charles Morgan, who assumed the New-York agency of the steamships, though greatly, it was said, to Vanderbilt's displeasure, who suddenly discovered that the Transit Company owed him largely for coal supplies, back commissions, reclamations, &c.; that they were, or would be, embarrassed generally, and that the whole concern was only fit for a shuttle cock on the Stock Exchange, with which he commenced incontinently to play, by selling the shares short at seventy-five per cent. discount, or $25 the share.

There was a subsequent discovery made by Mr. Vanderbilt's son-in-law in regard to the speculation, the value of which development he esteemed so highly as to go in the market and make himself the nominal owner of a few hundred shares, to legally qualify him as relator or prosecutor in the Supreme Court! This occurred only a year ago, and the nature of the pleadings, *reported at the time, is such as to illustrate* the value which the family set upon the charter of the Company before the *coup d'état* of General Walker. The cardinal plea was *the total irregularity and invalidity of the business* of the Accessory Transit Company—in the steamship line particularly. They had no authority to buy Vanderbilt's boats, and less right to use them when they had bought and doubled their stock to pay for them! The other allegations had reference to the excessive commissions paid to Morgan, at New-York, and Garrison, at San Francisco, and although the Court denied the injunction prayed for, which was to "burst up" the concern while in Morgan's hands, by a process not unlike the decree of Walker, *since visited* upon Vanderbilt, the opposition to the management was unrelenting until Morgan was finally and recently superceded; and justly so, as far as the outrageous commissions paid to Garrison and himself were the cause of grievance.

This change of rule, by the restoration of the Old Bourbons to the pickings and profits afforded by the concern, though advised by another powerful steamship clique, whose rivalry against Morgan had been equally unfortunate for their own stockholders and disastrous to the Nicaragua Company, came at a most inopportune moment for Vanderbilt, being cotemporary with the fillibustering achievement of Walker in Nicaragua, which had been closely watched by Garrison and Morgan, and turned to their personal advantage, in contemplation of what *might* occur under the double revolution in New-York and Nicaragua. Garrison duly advised his co-agent and partner of the movements on the Pacific side, and it was said at the time that he gave him practical proof of what they were to expect from Walker, in the event of his complete success, and at what cost, by inclosing a check in blank, limited to twenty thousand dollars, to make good any box or boxes of treasure that might be abstracted on the Isthmus on a certain trip of the Nicaragua boats! Rumor has it that the noted Colonel Parker H. French came down the Pacific to San Juan del Sud on the same steamer with *that* check; that he stopped at Virgin Bay to join his friend Walker; that one or more boxes of gold were quietly left in the same vicinity; and that the shipment to the Company here was about $14,000 short, until Mr. Garrison's check was produced to make it "all right!"

It was now Morgan's turn to play the Bear on the Stock Exchange, and to contract heavily to deliver the Accessory Transit shares ahead on the prospect of a revocation of the grant or a decree in his own favor for a new Company. He knew the real weak place in the charter, which was that the Canal had never been earnestly undertaken, nor the tax of $10,000 a year and the transit toll of 10 per cent. paid to the Government. He relied upon this, no doubt, and the false position in which Vanderbilt, by his coöperation with the Panama route and his relations to the Government at Washington, had placed the Company toward the Walker rule in Nicaragua, to effect his object. The first mistake of the speculators in the bubble, who, under the prestige of Vanderbilt's name had run the shares up from 18 to 25, was, in supposing that the Company, and not Morgan and Garrison, had made themselves all right with Walker. The second was in believing that Vanderbilt would sacrifice everything else to carry up the Transit scheme; forgetting that he has other and more strictly private views upon our own Government. He would like no doubt to have a fat mail contract for the Transit route to California, but would like much more to have a mail contract for the Vanderbilt steamers to Europe. He seeks the overthrow of the Collins contract, as he sought it once before, but in order to compass this end or any other by favor of the Administration, it was necessary to play fast and loose with the Young Fillibuster in Nicaragua. Of his every movement Walker has no doubt been daily advised, and being already out of temper with Secretary Marcy—and played upon, perhaps, by the parties seeking, as a stock speculation, the ruin or temporary consternation of the Transit Company, and for another or the same end, the decree of a new grant—he seems to have jumped to the conclusion that it would be best, by a startling precedent, to show "the speculators and politicians of the United States" that he is not to be trifled with, and that a few acts of this daring nature are necessary to teach us that he is able to take the advance of even our great progress in statesmanship and enterprise!

The moral of all this is, that while New-York with her rival and mammoth jobbers and contractors in steam-lines, transit and mail routes and the harvest of commissions and perquisites which flow from their management—profitable to all *except the shareholders*—is a very great place from which to originate gigantic schemes of speculation, we should take due care to observe the integrity of Foreign Charters, if we would have our own Government protect our property in Foreign States, and exercise a reasonable degree of individual caution in trusting everything to the good faith of great managers, who to-day *may* be with their stockholders, and to-morrow, *certainly* against them. As between the two gentlemen who have figured most prominently in this Nicaragua bubble, it would probably be difficult, as we are quite sure it would be unprofitable, for mere outsiders to attempt to choose. There is, however, some little interest felt to know where the *John Law* of the scheme is ultimately to land. Most likely, with feline adroitness, upon his feet, though, as my *Lord Duberley* would say, "mayhap his fate lies in another direction!"

Missing Ships.

That is a painful mystery which enshrouds the ship that sails from port and never returns. Curiosity and anxiety prey upon our feelings as we wait long for her coming, and then ponder over the probabilities of her fate. Days wear into weeks; and Hope ventures forth at morning, stretching her eager eye over the sea to catch the returning signal; but Despair comes home at night bringing no intelligence from the missing ship. Weeks wear into *months*; and imagination begins to picture the horrors of storms and famines, and icebergs and flames. We resist the *painful convictions*, and restlessly wait for the dark mystery to be solved. Months wear away; and as our anxiety is still unsatisfied, we speculate upon chances. We interrogate every mariner that comes in from sea; we scrutinize every wreck that drifts on the currents of the ocean; we look into distant and obscure ports; we follow the devious tracks of ships from the frozen zone to the tropics, in search of the object of our solicitude. At last the months wear into years; but sleepless Hope will not yet give up the chase. Affection leads it forth, from time to time, to weigh improbable chances and to trust in impossible events. Then, years wear away, but

> "The ship is still missing! Her mariners sleep,
> Far down in the depths of the fathomless deep;
> And no tidings shall tell if their death-grapple came
> By disease or by famine—by flood or by flame."

Such experiences as these have been familiar to some of our readers. They are becoming more general every year with the growth of our spreading commerce and the increasing number of our ships. As the vessels that we successively launch multiply the ties, so they multiply the sorrows that connect us with the sea; for year after year, some of them are added to that mysterious fleet that sails from port and never is heard from more. This fleet is larger than most of us imagine. It is not composed alone of the proud steamers and favorite packet-ships that have disappeared in the sea, as it were, before our eyes. Humble cod-fishermen and coasters, Cape Horn whalemen, East Indiamen, foreign traders and Arctic explorers are in it. We can only realize their number when we reflect upon the adventurous character, and the far-reaching enterprise of our marine commerce. On the rugged sea-coasts of New-England, which furnishes the bone and sinew of American seamen, are villages of orphans and widows, waiting and watching for a return from this fleet. In some of these the watch-fires have burnt for years, and will be extinguished only by the death of the watchers!

Now, it is painful to think of these things. As they pass through our minds we cannot help inquiring, Are the dangers of the sea more omnipotent than when the sails of our commerce first tempted them? or are our ships less strongly fitted for service than they were in those days when all our packet business with Europe was successfully transacted by crafts of a hundred tons burden? Are our ships constructed as much for endurance as they are for speed or for stowage? Are their models as safe as they are elegant? Are our shipmasters as accomplished, in the practical duties of their profession, as were those who sailed in the generation before them? If we could answer these questions, we might be able to throw some light upon the mystery of missing ships.

It must be acknowledged that, like many other things under the influence of our progressive age, ships and seamen have degenerated. The sterling qualities, that belonged to them in former days, are now rare with us, who build for show and sail for reputation. As our commerce makes us more familiar with the ocean, we entertain less fear of its power and dangers, and so become habitually more reckless in meeting them. The consequence is, that disasters multiply, and ships are lost or missing, because all those who are interested have not been competent or faithful to discharge their duty. This duty belongs alike to the ship-builder and to the sailor, to the owner and to the master. When they discharge it faithfully, there is as much safety in navigating the sea as in traveling the land. It is when one or all of these are careless or incompetent, that a sea voyage becomes dangerous and results in dreadful disaster. The carpenter left an auger-hole unplugged, and the caulker a seam unsealed, and the ship sailed and never reached her destination. The owner over-loaded her, or cleared her when she was unseaworthy, and she never returned to port. The master obtained his command, not because he was a practical seaman and an accomplished navigator, but because he had the influence of family or wealth to purchase the station; and he went to sea and never was heard from!

There are now nearly one hundred sail of coasting and foreign vessels over-due at the port of New-York. Many of them have doubtless been detained on their voyage by unusual stress of weather, and will arrive, in time, more or less disabled. But it is more than probable that there are some of these vessels of which we shall never hear again.

On the 23d of January last, the United States mail steamship *Pacific*, Captain Asa Eldridge, sailed from Liverpool for this port, with forty-five passengers and a ship's company of one hundred and forty-one—officers and men. She has not yet arrived. Where is she? Our hopes and fears alternate as we strive to solve this mystery.

The British steamship *Persia* sailed from Liverpool three days after the *Pacific*, and, after fourteen days, arrived here in a crippled condition, reporting an uncommonly severe passage. The same report has been brought in by the United States steamship *Arago*, from Havre, and by other packets that sailed from Europe in January and February. Storms and icebergs have obstructed the Atlantic as never before, and it is not possible that the *Pacific* has altogether escaped their power. The ship was in good trim and the machinery in good order when she sailed. But her commander and her engineer were new men in their stations. With a new rival steamer close at his heels, Captain Eldridge must have felt a proper ambition to sustain the character of the ship he had assumed, and would naturally be tempted to try her best qualities, in the headlong race that has been running for years over the highway of the ocean. He knew that he would be expected to make a good passage. He knew that the *Pacific* and the *Persia* would be watched from both shores of the Atlantic; and he must have felt that the reputation of his ship, and of the American line, was put at stake in the voyage.

But days have worn into weeks, and weeks are wearing into months, and the *Pacific* has not arrived! In her swift race, did she strike *and founder on the icy barriers that stretched* across her course? She was provided with "water-tight compartments." So was the *City of Glasgow*, which sailed on the same voyage long ago, and has never arrived. The *Arago* only escaped destruction by almost a miracle.

The Last Great Fraud in England.

The adjourned inquest on Mr. Sadlier, of whose gigantic defalcation we recently recorded the story, and the developments of the case as by the last steamer unfolded, serve as an additional evidence, if any such were required, of the little reliance which is to be placed on the statements of the London *Morning Advertiser*, either on personal, political or commercial matters. The story, as told by that journal and copied by some of our cotemporaries here, was painted with a pen of most unbounded sweep and exaggeration of color. With respect to the forgeries of title deeds under the Incumbered Estates Courts, said to be of such magnitude and executed with such diabolic exactitude, it has been discovered, after the most minute inquiries, that only two such cases have occurred, and in these the attempt is described to have been such as could not, if submitted to investigation, have escaped detection [illegible]. The losses on this head do not appear likely to be large.

With respect to the 250,000 shares of the Royal Swedish Railway, stated to have been forged, it appears that though issued without authority, they all were perfect instruments and bore in every instance, genuine signatures. Mr. Sadlier having obtained possession of a large unissued quantity for the purpose of completing them with his signature, seems to have got rid of them in any way in which he could raise funds upon their security; and though the number may probably reach that stated, the amounts advanced will not be found to be more than one-fourth of their issued price. Indeed the Sadlier case in this particular of fraud, appears exactly analogous to that of Robert Schuyler, which is stated to be the precedent on which he built up this huge edifice of crime, and the English journals compare with much self-satisfaction, the readiness already evinced by the shareholders to assume the responsibility of these shares, issued through their over-confidence or neglect, with the refusal of parties in this country to assume a similar responsibility. They neglect, however, to state that our Courts of law have decided that the shareholders are liable, and that known decision may naturally operate in inducing the English determination. In every country the ruling feeling of self-interest in all such instances prevails. No parties will be found in our country so ready to assume a responsibility, contracted without their knowledge in fraud.

The chief loss in this, as in all such cases, appears, melancholy to think, likely to fall on those least able to sustain it. "The Tipperary Joint Stock Bank," an Irish institution founded by Mr. Sadlier's family, in which the savings of many of the farming and trading classes in the south of Ireland were deposited, has suspended payment, and the losses which its failure has occasioned, is but too likely to bring want and suffering to many an humble hearth.

Some of the Irish journals which were politically or personally opposed to this unfortunate gentleman, absolutely riot over his grave with a boisterous delight, and horrible exultation, but the good and the gentle, instead of cheering or chuckling, or indulging in idle vengeance over such a fall, will reflect rather on the lesson it teaches, and endeavor to guard against permitting to weak, frail men such opportunity for crime as seduced Mr. Sadlier onwards to so fearful an end. The compensation Mr. Sadlier offered was small. Life to him covered as he was with such terrors, must have been a burden, and to part with it a relief.

But who can record or write the agony which such a mind must have suffered with the dark shadow hanging over it of detection, and the endless exile which discovery would bring. Mr. Sadlier was a bold and reckless speculator and endeavored, instead of honestly toiling up to the golden apple, to grasp it in a bound. Let every man who is captivated by the golden fruit of sudden wealth into daring speculations, or who, perhaps, has already entered on such a career, read the stories of Sadlier and of Schuyler, and pause before he plunges or rises on further [illegible] or a stream, which may [illegible] where. These are the solitary [illegible] they may be the most [illegible] of our day. May the great lesson which they teach not be neglected.

Amusements.

Under the genial influence of Spring weather, business is improving at all our places of amusement. Managers will now reap some substantial return for their enterprise—and it is time, too. The severity of the Winter, the impossibility of the streets, and the disinclination of sensible people to take cold by way of amusement, have militated seriously against the growth of Theatrical treasuries. If the books of the various management could be inspected, there would be a sad uniformity in the entries on the wrong side. Things would have been much worse, if there had been any unusual or expensive enterprises. But fortunately for themselves, the managers were not carried away by Art-yearnings. Novelty has not been the rage. Indeed, it would puzzle the oldest inhabitant to remember a season so dull and stupid as the past one. In the way of originality, nothing whatever has been effected; not a single American play of consequence has been produced, and as for revivals they have been of the cheapest kind, and remarkable for their flimsiness. In view of these facts, it is almost to be regretted that some of our City potentates have not failed, and made way for bolder and better men. There is an opening yet for a theatre in New-York that will devote some attention to native drama. We have plenty of dramatists to supply such an establishment with a constant succession of novelties, and the exclusive privilege of representation, would make the speculation profitable. The European market, although by no means exhausted, has been largely overdrawn. If a good play is imported, all our managers have a scramble for its possession, and, to speedily profit by the theft, hurries it on the stage without proper care and expenditure.

The Spring campaign opens with indications of better spirit. Several novelties will be produced during the week at the various theatres, and among the number an original play written for Mr. J. M. McVicker, the Yankee Comedian, by "a gentleman of this City." This will be played at Burton's Theatre (to which establishment Mr. McVicker has returned after a highly successful provincial engagement) on Wednesday next. It is described as a Comedy and bears the title of "Taking the Chances."

At Burton's Theatre to-night, three excellent comic pieces will be performed, "Fortunio," "That Blessed Baby," and "Urgent Private Affairs." Mr. Burton appears in the two last pieces.

At Laura Keene's Varieties the melo-drama of "Camille," (already known to our readers,) is to be produced, with Mr. Jordan and Miss Keene in the principal characters. Pieces of this cast are exciting for a time, but with their novelty their merit disappears. Whether this revival will create a sensation remains to be seen. For the sake of better works we hope it will not. We are certain, however, that Miss Keene's impersonation of the heroine will be dramatically interesting, and for that reason we recommend our readers to see the play.

At Wallack's Theatre there will be a round of sterling old comedy during the week with the promise, (if it is exciting to any one,) of Mr. Wallack's appearance towards its close. To-night Sheridan's comedy of the "Rivals" will be performed with a most powerful and admirable cast. Entertainment concludes with the farce "To Oblige Benson."

At Niblo's Theatre the Ravels are still in the ascendancy. Their ballet entertainment is the best afforded in the City, although by no means remarkable.

At the Broadway Theatre the horse drama continues to draw well. Two grand spectacular pieces will be given to-night—"Timour, the Tartar," and the "Cataract of the Ganges."

At the Museum will be produced the grand oriental spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." Over a hundred performers will assist in the rendering of the piece, dressed in genuine costumes. The manager says that real Chinese dresses, real Chinese banners, real Chinese lanterns, &c., [illegible] expressly for this piece.

At Buckley's (the only place where you can hear good negro minstrelsy free from vulgarity) the [illegible] local comicality of the "Court of Iceburg" will be given during the week, with an Ethiopian entertainment. Buckleys are about removing to a new Hall, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—built expressly for their increasing business.

The Opera.

The Academy of Music gave a performance on Saturday evening, but in consequence of another "indisposition" the opera had to be changed from "Norma" to "Lucrezia Borgia." Miss Hensler was to have sung in the first opera, but like Miss Phillips she was indisposed. These American prima donni seem to be more affected by the weather than foreign artists. What a treasure is La Grange! It would be a perfect compliment to our climate if she would only condescend to be sick for once. It is of no matter how hard she works, or how severe the weather may be, she is always ready. The more we see of this admirable artiste, the more we are convinced that her place will with difficulty be filled when she takes her departure. Saturday has never been a good night for opera, and this social circumstance added to the disappointment occasioned by Miss Hensler's illness, caused the house to have a meagre and hungry look. The opera was got through as well as could be expected. D'Orsay, who was the Orsini, received an encore in the drinking song. To-night the "Trovatore" will be performed for the last time. The Academy will be closed for the remainder of the week, to afford ample opportunities for the rehearsal of Arditi's new opera. This looks like enterprise. It is an indication of an improved spirit when a manager is bold enough to have his operas made on the spot. There are three or four men in our midst who are equal to the task of supplying the public with good music. Let them have an opportunity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Seat—Mileage—The Doorkeepership—Army Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13, 1856.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Congress has presented no points of interest to-day, except the speeches in the House on the proposition to authorize the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Reeder Election case. Mr. Pringle, of Pennsylvania, as well as Mr. Todd, of the same State, sustained the power of the House to make this investigation, and to go to the very foundation of the proceedings, by virtue or in consequence of which the respective claimants assert that they have been elected. The former of these gentlemen especially urged this doctrine, and to sustain it cited from a speech made in the Georgia case by Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia—in his time one of the beacon lights of the Virginia Democracy—who held that in the examination of the qualifications of its own members, the House had a right to break through every State restriction or barrier, and go even direct to the ballot box, if necessary, and count the ballots. He also referred with effect to the recent action of the Senate of the United States in the case of Mr. Trumbull, where that body asserted its right to go behind the Constitution,—the organic law of the State of Illinois, and did give that gentleman his seat in direct defiance of said Constitution, in the view of many gentlemen. I think the question of the legal and constitutional right of the House to go into the investigation asked is abundantly established; and being so, I ask how any honest man can oppose the investigation into specific charges of wrong and outrage which, if true, establish the fact that every principle of a free Government has been disregarded for the supremacy of a reign of terrorism and usurpation unequaled in the annals of this Continent.

WHY PAY THE MILEAGE?

Among the questions to come before the House for consideration at an early day, is a resolution from the Committee on Elections, to pay the usual mileage and per diem to Fowler, an unsuccessful claimant of the seat as Representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Ill. It seems to me that this proposition has scarce the shadow of a claim to respectful consideration. Fowler was the Democratic opponent of Mr. Trumbull for the post in question, before the people. Mr. T. was declared elected, but was subsequently chosen to the United States Senate. Meantime the Governor of Illinois [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] him in the House, [illegible] of [illegible] his [illegible] to Washington and [illegible] the seat. The Committee on Elections have reported against his claim, of course; but upon what good ground it is proposed to give him per diem and mileage I cannot conceive.

REMOVAL OF THE DOORKEEPER.

I understand that an effort is proposed to be made, with fair prospect of success, to expel Mr. Darling from his position as Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. Never, in the course of my experience, have I known a public officer to lose the confidence and respect of his political friends so completely and so suddenly as has the present Doorkeeper. The chief cause of his unpopularity is the reckless violation of an hundred promises which he might have been excused for making in the beginning, but which subsequent events would seem to indicate, that he never had the slightest intention of fulfilling. This, added to an offensive superciliousness of manner towards those whom he has so needlessly disappointed, would only be justly rebuked by his expulsion. Certainly no man should be retained in an official position about the House, who does not command the confidence and respect of its members.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

I learn through private letters from Fort Mason, Texas, that the 2d Regiment of Cavalry arrived there from Jefferson barracks in very good condition, notwithstanding the unprecedented severity of the past Winter. A memorial was in circulation among the army officers in that department, praying Congress to increase the commutation price of the ration from twenty to forty cents. The prices of all the necessaries of life are very high in the interior of Texas and, it is difficult to see how it is possible for officers to sustain themselves in the most modest style, unless Congress affords the relief now asked. Flour is selling at San Antonio at $[illegible] per barrel, potatoes are [illegible] cents per pound, and other things are in proportion.

The nine Companies of the [illegible] Regiment of Mounted Rifles, which have been [illegible] there at the [illegible] are ordered to return to the Rio Grande, to Ringgold Barracks, Fort McIntosh, Fort Duncan and Fort Clark. The six Companies of the Second Cavalry, with the Head-quarters of the Regiment, remain at Fort Mason for the present, but are expected to go to the Wichita Mountains by [illegible]. The Indians come down occasionally in small parties to steal horses, and not long since they approached the post at Fort McKavitt and shot one of the men employed there. The rascals seem to know that there are no troops at that post to pursue them, and so feel that they can rob and murder with impunity.

On the 20th February, Winter [illegible] at Fort Mason, the wheat [illegible] having commenced, and lettuce, radishes, and other Spring vegetables were beginning to be abundantly added to the joy of the Winter-fed troops.

Patrick's Day.

To-day is the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. The 69th and 9th Regiments will celebrate the day by a parade. "Look out for rain about this time."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FINE COAT OR PANTS, go to SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY [illegible]—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES. [illegible]

BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT. [illegible] WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE. [illegible] WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. B. G. WILDER & CO. [illegible]

A GOOD [illegible] [illegible] Dr. PARK'S BALSAM OF [illegible] for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the only American safe that received a medal at the London World's Fair. [illegible] Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO. Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, [illegible]

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL [illegible] J. C. WADLEIGH, [illegible] Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK.

A RARE CHANCE TO HOUSEKEEPERS. [illegible] W. & J. DAILEY & CO., [illegible] Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, [illegible]

[illegible] & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY. [illegible]

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE at Plymouth Church, [illegible] Beecher's) on TUESDAY EVENING [illegible]

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER Safes of every desirable size [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN.

FINE TEAS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW CROP Green and black Teas, including [illegible] Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial. Also, Oolong and English Breakfast [illegible] JAMES CASSIDY & CO. [illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES [illegible] CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE—THE ORIGINAL. [illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for a copy of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, CARPET DEALERS, have removed to their new store No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, and will open with an entire new stock of carpeting on MONDAY, March 17.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. [illegible]

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, [illegible]

[illegible] Marble Stores, Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible]

BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[illegible]

[illegible]

BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID. [illegible] BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change [illegible] to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & PARK, R. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and agents throughout the world.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throats.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Compound Licorice Paste, Wild Cherry Lozenges, [illegible] The above preparations have stood the test of many years' experience, and are highly recommended and used by the Medical Faculty. Prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway, Chemists and Druggists, and sole Manufacturers of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Genuine Cod Liver Oil.

[illegible] Those who would unite the two great essentials, "the useful and the ornamental," in their printed forms, Bill-Heads, Circulars, [illegible] PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 20 Beekman-st., near the Times office. Every description of JOB PRINTING promptly executed CHEAP FOR CASH.

SHADE [illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible]

[illegible] PHAIR & CO.'S LEVIATHAN STEAM POWER-PRESSES, at No. 20 Beekman-st., near the Daily Times Office.

[illegible] Lectures by Dr. Dore-[illegible] PACKER INSTITUTE, in [illegible]

[illegible] CHAS. SELDEN, Chairman of Committee.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mahogany for Sale.—[illegible]

PERSONAL.

WM. C. WILLIAMS, of Norwalk, Ct., will hear of something to his advantage by calling immediately on H. W. K., at Yonkers, N. Y.

F. B.—At the National Academy of Design, No. 548 Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M. Monday. D.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A widower of middle age, in good health, and of an affectionate disposition, [illegible] Address PHILOMATHIAN, at the Broadway Post-Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—SPECIAL CAPITAL.—Two [illegible] years of experience in banking, are desirous of forming a partnership with some person who can furnish the above amount. [illegible] West. [illegible] Address, stating where an interview may be had, B. and W., Times Office.

$2,000—GOING TO KANSAS.—For sale, a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, circulation 2,500, [illegible] Address for one week, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.—Wanted immediately, [illegible] with a capital of $2,000, to engage in the publication of an established daily and weekly paper, and flourishing Job office, in Minnesota. Address PROMPT, Girard House, where an interview can be had and further information given.

$5,000—A WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANT.—With a good and increasing business, wishes to meet with a partner who has this amount of capital. Address M. M., Times office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A fine country practice, with house, carriage, office fixtures, &c., for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars address DOCTOR, Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates. [illegible] CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes and qualities, at the lowest prices the cost of manufacturing will admit, [illegible] BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, 134 William-st., N. Y.

A CARD.—TO THE OLD TOPS OF MORRISANIA [illegible]

[illegible] Members of the Old Tops' Association of the VIIIth Ward, New-York.

A CARD.—[illegible]

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of new and original designs, of our own manufacture, will be found at our new warerooms, No. 400 Broadway. MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

EXTRA AND GENUINE MEATS.—[illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

[illegible] Inquire at No. 40 Beekman-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—[illegible] MANNING'S agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For the following excellent servants: Two Protestant first-class cooks, ten thorough, good plain cooks. Also, general housework, chambermaids, and several experienced nurses, with references from one to five years. Families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a steady middle-aged man, as practical farmer and plain gardener; his wife is a good general servant, understands the management of milk and butter; they are well recommended and without incumbrance. Apply at No. 361 or 371 Bowery, for two days. Also, a young man, a German by birth, for any good situation in City or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two English women; one as professed cook; one as nurse and seamstress. Also by two Protestant Irish girls, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as laundress; also by a nice colored girl. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a private family by a chambermaid and waitress; is a thorough English-trained servant. She can be seen at her present employer's, on the south side of President-st., first door west of Court-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a boy aged 16 years, in some kind of office or store. He is willing to make himself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address FILIUS, Newark, N. J., Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—As governess in a small family, or as music teacher in a school. Would be willing to go South. References given and required. Address Box No. 958 New-York Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and waiter, or cook, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer. References given. Apply at No. 19 Bleecker-st., for two days.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Two salesmen, who understand the City retail dry goods trade. Must have good address and come well recommended. To such a fair salary and permanent employment will be given. Call early Monday morning, at No. 346 8th-av.

TINMEN WANTED.—Three bright and one sheet-iron worker. Also, a general britannia workman. To first-class workmen steady employment will be given. Apply immediately to GEORGE L. JONES & CO., or to VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES, No. 63 State-st., Albany, New-York.

MERCANTILE AND TRADE AGENCY.—Orders are respectfully solicited from merchants, manufacturers, trustees of schools, railroad and steamboat companies, &c., for book-keepers, salesmen, school-teachers, mechanics, agents, artists and others, which will be promptly and faithfully executed free of all expense to the employers. ANDERSON & PHELPS, Office No. 288 Broadway, room No. 4.

CALIFORNIA.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a nurse who has lived with her nineteen months, in a family going to California. She will serve as child's nurse or general housemaid, and can be well recommended as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 91 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near the Ferry.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—Well acquainted with dry goods, to superintend a large retail establishment in this City. Unexceptionable references as to character and business qualifications will be required. Salary liberal to a suitable person. Address Box No. 729 Lower Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady, fully qualified to teach music, French and English branches, is desirous of procuring a home in some private family (in New-York or Brooklyn) where her services as instructress (for a few hours each day) would be a compensation for her board. The highest testimonials as to character and abilities will be given. Address Box No. 2,384.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 5 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

GOVERNESS AND HOUSEKEEPER.—An accomplished well bred young lady to act in this capacity where there are three little girls. Address with particulars to E. H. T., this Office.

HAVE YOU A GOOD DOMESTIC?—If not call at the Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., bet. 28th-st. and 29th-st., and get one immediately who is both willing and competent. There is a separate room for employers who desire it. N. B. Protestant girls wanted to fill various situations in respectable families. J. H. FONDA, Manager.

WANTED.—At No. 4 East Broadway, Keller, ten men for a corn mill on Long Island, two clerks for grocery stores, two porters for wholesale stores, men for steamers to California, Europe and New-Orleans; barkeepers, gardeners, coachmen, boys to learn trades, men for factories, &c. Charges moderate. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

WANTED.—In a gentleman's family, an experienced cook, nurse, chambermaid, seamstress, laundress, kitchen-maid, waiter, footman, coachman, groom, and vegetable gardener. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, an American woman, to take charge of farm-house, &c.

MAHOGANY.—SALESMAN WANTED.—Acquainted with the mahogany trade, and a good judge of wood. A liberal arrangement will be made with one who can command a fair share of City trade. Apply at the lumber yard, No. 24 Tompkins-st., corner of Broome, East River.

TO THE WHOLESALE JEWELRY TRADE.—The advertiser, having an extensive acquaintance with the trade, acquired by traveling over four years through the East, South and West, would accept a situation, and would not object to travel a portion of the time. Address JEWELRY, Times Office.

STRAW HAT TRIMMER WANTED.—None but those who have been accustomed to trimming on straw hats need apply. A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—A situation is wanted by a widow lady, recently from England, or would have no objection to travel with an invalid lady, having been accustomed to travel. A note addressed E. J., Times Office, will meet with prompt attention. Good reference given.

HOUSEKEEPER'S OR TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a lady in every respect qualified. Letters may be addressed to M., and left at the office of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COOK WANTED.—Protestant, by a small private family, to go to the country a short distance from the City. She must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and understand cooking in all its branches. Good wages given. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., before 11 o'clock, A. M.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED.—Who can bring good reference, to do general housework and washing and ironing; none but those who are fully competent need apply. At No. 112 Laurens-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN.—Having a fine healthy female child, would like to find some respectable person to adopt it. She can be seen for a week at No. 88 Pearl-st., attic room.

GIRLS WANTED.—Girls well recommended can now be supplied with first-rate situations of various kinds in the City and Country. We want about 100 good servants. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS WANTED.—One who has good City references, and is a Protestant, can apply at No. 130 West 11th-st., Monday or Tuesday before 1 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—And Society for the encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED.—As nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 47 Jane-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WOMAN WANTED.—As chambermaid and laundress in a private family; one who understands her business may apply at No. 274 Fourth-st.

BOY WANTED.—He must live with his parents, read, write, and be willing to work. TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 294 and 295 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NEAR UNION SQUARE.—A suite of unfurnished rooms on the first floor may be had with board from the 1st of May next, at No. 48 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. Also rooms for two or three single gentlemen. The house has the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife may find pleasant unfurnished rooms, second-story front, in a private family, at No. 96 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker, (St. Clement's-place) on moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms and board in a private family, by applying at No. 30 King-st.

BOARDING.—A handsome parlor and bedroom on the second floor, also a single room can be obtained at No. 236 5th-av., corner of 28d-st. Exchange of references required.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen may obtain good rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 6 Bond-st.

BOARDING HOUSES—Registered and supplied with occupants on the most liberal terms. Board seekers directed gratis, at the BOARDING HOUSE REGISTRY, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 4. Also all kinds of business bought and sold. Payment required on admission.

SUMMER BOARD IN NORWALK, CONN.—Families desirous of obtaining board for the Summer in the above named pleasant village, in a large and pleasant house, ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot, can apply at No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, by note or in person. Stages pass the house to and from each train to New-York.

[illegible] T. E. THOMPSON & CO.

[illegible] at 7 o'clock, A. M. & 6 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIMMS' BORDER TALES OF THE SOUTH.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BEAUCHAMPE; OR, THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.
BY WM. GILMORE SIMMS.
With Illustrations by Darley. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
REVOLUTIONARY AND BORDER TALES, by the same author, uniform with the above. Price $1 25 each.

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NEW VOLUME NOW READY.
ARTHUR GORDON PYM; A Romance of the Sea. With Stories of Humor, and a few Essays. By Edgar A. Poe. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
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Just Published:
THE SHAKESPEARE PAPERS OF THE LATE DR. MAGINN. Being the third volume of his Miscellaneous Writings. Edited by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
THE O'DOHERTY PAPERS OF THE LATE DR. MAGINN. With an original Memoir, edited by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. 2 vols. 12mo. Cloth, price $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

WOLFSDEN;
AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF
THINGS THERE AND THEREUNTO PERTAINING,
AS THEY ARE AND HAVE BEEN.
"Clever chiels an' bonnie hizzies
Are bred in sic a way as this is."
For the vividness and fidelity of this picture of rustic New-England life, the Portland Advertiser vouches after this manner:
"We know the men and mothers, the boys, girls and dogs described. Have we not been to the same singing schools and temperance lectures? Have we not gone to the same meeting house, and taken our dinner with us? Have we not seen the thriftless family of the drunken blacksmith, and met the thrifty Squire Chinby over at the Chinby neighborhood? Have we not seen—yes, and been a party of—the good hearty times on Thanksgiving evenings, where the blessed Margarets and Helens, and Amys, made 'a little heaven below' quite satisfactory to the awkward youth?"
In one volume 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
For sale by all booksellers.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY ARTHUR T. JONES,
ONE THOUSAND COPIES
OF A
HORSE STORY,
Including the impeachment of JOHN ORSER, High Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, with the decision of the Governor of the State thereon, and the trial and conviction of Deputy Sheriff THOMAS CARLIN, for a misdemeanor; and all of the correspondence connected therewith, from November, 1854, to February, 1856.
Those who take an interest in the administration of public justice in the City of New-York, can receive a copy gratis, until the edition is exhausted, by sending to No. 115 Broadway.

STATIONERY.—CHARLES H. LYON & BROTHERS, No. 25 Beekman-st.—ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.—We are now furnishing to the Trade the most extensive and varied assortment of the above goods to be found in this country. Our stock, which is larger than ever before, comprises every grade of quality and price, including the latest and most approved styles, which we are offering at prices unusually low.
With increased facilities for manufacturing, and recent improvements in the process, we are now able to keep pace with the increasing demand for our Envelopes, and at the same time to furnish an article of superior workmanship.
To large buyers we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements by reason of our large contracts with some of the best paper mills in the United States.
WRITING PAPERS.
BILLET, COMMERCIAL NOTE, LADIES' NOTE, LADIES' BATH, BATH POST, QUARTO POST, CAP, FLAT CAP, ETC.
The above gilt or plain, ruled or unruled, wove, laid and fancy laid, White, Buff, Canary, Lilac, (colors separate or assorted,) &c., embracing various shades of quality and price.
Orders from any part of the United States promptly attended to. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published the following songs which for the beauty of their melodies, artistic arrangement, or sentiment of their words, will not fail meeting a cordial welcome from the musical public: "They are gone, they are gone," T. Wood, 25 cents; "The Blind Orphan Boy," same author, 25 cents; "We'll not forget thee, mother," same author, 25 cents. Also, the popular operatic songs by Eliza Valentine: "The glance of love," and "I never can be thine," 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, Agent for the most celebrated Pianos and Melodeons, No. 333 Broadway. Music cheaper than elsewhere in the City.

NEW MUSIC.—"Be Kind to Each Other," by Metz, 25 cents. We recommend this as an excellent song for the home circle. The words and music are both beautiful. "Melrose Schottisch," by Metz, 25 cts. "Natalie Polka Redowa," by Grube, 30 cts. "Life but a Bubble," by Burge, 25 cts. Louisa Pyne Polka," 30 cts. "Bobolink," by Eaton, 25 cts. "School-Girl," by T. J. Cook, 25 cts. The set $2, mailed free. Any Music we advertise, if not liked, may be returned, and the full value in cash will be refunded. COOK & BRO., 345 Broadway.

SPANISH DICTIONARIES FOR SALE, CHEAP.—I have a lot of Dictionaries of the Spanish and English languages, by Mariano Velazquez, Professor of the Spanish language and literature in Columbia College, New-York, and which I am enabled to sell at about one-half the usual price. The books are new and warranted perfect. G. B. MENDUM, No. 15 Wall-st.

THE IRISH NEWS.—A weekly journal edited by the proprietor, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, dedicated to the service of the Irish people, at home and abroad, will be published every SATURDAY, on and after the 12th of April, at No. 29 Ann-st., cor. of Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES—Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, have removed to No. 93 Fulton-st., (near William,) opposite their late store.

IVISON & PHINNEY—Have removed from No. 178 Fulton-st. to No. 321 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

NEW DRAWING BOOK.—Comprising thirty elementary and progressive studies of heads, landscapes, animals, flowers, &c. Price, neatly bound, $1 50. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.—For sale, a new Paris-made instrument for taking portraits or views. It has a four-inch glass, dark chamber, &c., round and square frames, glasses and all the chemical apparatus; everything complete; will be sold for cash, less than cost. Apply, by letter or in person, to T. E. LYDE, No. 729 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AGRICULTURAL.

CHINESE POTATO.—Imperial Rice-White variety, genuine, sound, of American growth, in tin cans, at $6 and $8 and $10 each. Go safely by express. Japan Potato, (entirely distinct,) $15 per 100. Orders with cash inclosed executed immediately. A full treatise on culture therewith. Licorice plants in quantity. Sumach. New annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, Japan and Oregon Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the brig Wave Spirit, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first cargo arrived since that brought by the ship Shakespeare in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis will be sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is small, early application will be necessary. Price $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig Wave Spirit.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

ALLEN'S MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.—These never clog in the wettest, finest grass, are strong, not liable to get out of order, and are of the lightest draught. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

CHINESE POTATO.—NOTICE.—No persons who apply to us through any seed store in New-York, or elsewhere, will be supplied with this root. Orders must come direct to us. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 17, at the Welsh Congregational Church in 11th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, to commence at 8 o'clock. WM. MILES, President. Henry H. Morgan, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A conversational meeting will be held at the Society's Room in Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An Essay by Wm. H. Wilcox, Esq., on Landscape Gardening and Public Parks, with illustrations. JOHN GOSHEN, President. Peter B. Mead, Recording Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD DEMOCRACY.—TO VICTORY.—The regular meeting of the Buchanan Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at the Astor House, corner of 37th-st. and 8th-av. Democrats to the rescue. By order, R. M. FOWLER, President.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority [illegible] JAMES [illegible] & CO., No. 18 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY [illegible] MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents, No. 94 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF DAMAGED GOODS,
AT THE STORE OF W. [illegible] & CO.
No. 60 Broadway.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 & 206 8th-av., near 14th-st.
On MONDAY, March 17,
Will offer, in connection with the remaining stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
ALL THE CHOICE LOTS
Of the above Sales,
Burnt, Soiled and Perfect,
Consisting of

PRINTED LAWNS,	ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS,
IRISH LINENS,	MUSLIN DRAPERY,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,	EMBROIDERIES,

NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELINGS, &c.
As the above goods are sold
By the order of the Insurers,
GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.
THE DRESS GOODS
Are of the latest Spring Styles,
Imported expressly for the Spring Trade.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av., one door below 14th-st.

THE CONTINUATION OF
COLBY'S WET GOODS SALE.
RARE BARGAINS
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE ENSUING WEEK
WILL CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK.
THE STOCK EMBRACES
Pure Irish Linen Shirtings,
Damask Table Diapers,
Linen Pillow Casing and Sheeting,
Damask Napkins and Toweling,
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Flannels, Hosiery, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
THREE CASES
NEW SPRING SILKS,
From 4s. to 8s. per yard.
A. G. COLBY, No. 288 Grand-st.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO. have received, and will expose for sale, a large and varied assortment of the newest and most DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS, among which may be enumerated
3,000 Stella Shawls of the choicest colors, commencing as low as $4 50. Silks in a great variety much reduced from former cases.
100 Cases new Delaines at prices which defy competition.
English Prints, yard wide, 1s.
Merrimack Prints, sixpence, &c., &c.
Shirting, Ticking and Denims, by the Piece, at cost price.
H. B. C. & Co. would call particular attention to their stock of NEW SPRING MANTILLAS made under their own personal supervision, which, for variety, is second to none in the City.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 Broadway,
Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of
FANCY SILK GOODS,
Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING
LACES, FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS.
Every variety of
TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.
The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

HOTELS AND HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
LINENS! LINENS!! LINENS!!!
IN EVERY VARIETY.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 750 Broadway,
WILL OPEN MARCH 17,
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE
OF PURE IRISH LINENS,
Comprising
Damask Diaper Cloths,
Damask Table Cloths,
Plain Sheeting and Pillow Casing,
Napkins and Toweling,
Pure Irish Linen Shirting and Fronting,
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes.
BOUGHT AT AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Sold at a trifling advance.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 750 Broadway.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
Will be opened MONDAY, March 17,
BY
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Comprising
Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks,
Rich Stella Shawls,
Rich India Crape Shawls,
Rich Paris Printed Bareges,
Rich Printed Lawns,
Rich Printed Challis,
Rich Barege Delaines, &c., &c., &c.
Prices lower than usual.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., 301 Grand-st.

BLACK SILKS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
Closing the Assignment.
The entire stock for unreserved sale.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS AT ONE DOLLAR.
By order of Assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late Nicholson & Wright,)
No. 36 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

LINENS! DOMESTICS! FLANNELS!
A large stock of every description always on hand,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!
Including
Irish Linen Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Cloths, Napkins, &c.
Bles. and Bro. Cotton Sheetings, Shirtings, Jeans, &c.
White, Scarlet and Fancy Woolen Flannels, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 BROADWAY.
Ladies desirous of selecting a traveling bonnet, or a dress made from the beautiful pineapple goods, will have an opportunity by making immediate application, as the variety will soon be broken. The above is the most elegant and desirable material ever offered for Summer wear. Milliners and merchants, by sending their orders immediately, will have them promptly attended to. Mr. F. is now opening a choice assortment of East India Dress Goods, China ware and Fancy Articles, for wholesale and retail. N. B.—India Goods imported to order.
Salesman wanted, if well recommended.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
SATIN DAMASKS,
LAMPASETTS,
BROCATELS,
SATIN LAINES,
TAPESTRIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
TASSELS,
GIMPS, &c., &c., &c.
New Goods this season. A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
FIVE HUNDRED VERY FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At tremendous bargains.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SPRING DRESS GOODS!!!
Will be open on and after Monday, March 17,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
Bareges, De Laines, Alpacas, De Beige, Challies, Printed Lawns, Brilliants, Organdies, &c., &c., &c.
CHOICE STYLES! LOW PRICES!!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BELL'S SPRING MANTILLAS,
FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
The stock, as usual, comprises all the novelties of the season, in
MOIRE ANTIQUE, SILK AND LACE GOODS,
Which will be sold to first-class buyers on the most favorable terms.
The stock of Chantilla and Guipure Lace are composed of exclusive patterns, designed expressly for him.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

RICH SPRING SILKS!
An extensive and elegant assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY MOIRE; BROCADES, &c.
Also,
CHEAP SPRING SILKS.
Very high lustre and choicest styles of the season.
25,000 yards STRIPES and PLAIDS, at 56 to 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS THIS WEEK,
In Brocha, Stella, and other Shawls.
By order of the Assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York, Manufacturers of Fire Clothes. Call the attention of firemen to their large stock of drab and blue beaver, pilot and felt cloths which they have now on hand.
Samples of their fire coats can be seen at their stores.
SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price for them, by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st., will be attended to.

FOR SALE.

DRY GOODS.
300 ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
FROM AUCTION,
At 10 Dollars Each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
The subscriber has just opened his new styles of
SPRING MANTILLAS.
The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Parisian made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at low prices and on the most favorable terms. E. S. MILLS,
Nos. 54 and 56 Chambers-st.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS AND SILKS.
Rich Plaid and Striped Silks from 4s. per yard up.
Cashmere Shawls from 5s. up.
Crape Shawls from $4 50 up.
Brocade Delaines only 1s. per yard.
OLIVER HOWBRAY, No. 309 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth, and No. 547 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COLORED DRESS SILKS.
LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT,
No. 347 Broadway.
Ten cases for sale this week.
The entire stock must be sold.
By order of assignees.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Full assortment of new SPRING STYLES now ready,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
Including French, Scotch and Swiss Embroideries and Laces of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS,
In real Axminster, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, and Superfine Ingrain
CARPETS.
Manufactured by Crossley & Sons, Templeton & Co., and others, imported this Spring, for sale, wholesale and retail, by A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW BAREGE ROBES,
ORDERED BY THE LATE FIRM OF
LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway,
ON SALE THIS WEEK,
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
One hundred and fifty beautiful Robes,
at $6 50 and $8 each.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

CARPETS! OIL CLOTHS! RUGS!
Selected expressly for our Spring Sales, and including all the newest and most desirable Patterns,
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!
Tapestry, Brussels, Velvet, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Low Priced Carpetings.
Brussels, Velvet and Mosaic Rugs, Mats, &c.
English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING MANTILLAS.
On MONDAY, the 17th inst., we shall offer a large assortment of new and desirable Spring Mantillas, especially adapted to immediate wear.
J. BECK & CO., Nos. 365 and 766 Broadway.

DAVIS' CREMOLIN SKIRTS.—Together with about twenty different varieties and patterns, such as hair-cloth, Florentine, whalebone, corded, shirred, and plain, machine stiched cord, above, jute, Basile cord, embroidered at the bottom with worked fronts, tucked skirts, &c. Competent ladies in attendance. E. THOMAS, No. 765 Broadway.

LACES.—MILLER & GRANT would call the attention of purchasers to their new goods in Spring styles French embroidered collars, sets, basques, skirts, &c.; an extensive assortment of muslin bands, edgings and insertions; also lace mantillas, points, veils and sets at the lowest market price; a carton of embroidered muslins from 12s. to 18s. per yard. No. 371 Broadway.

TO ALL WHO USE SEWING MACHINES.—The best six cord white thread, from Jonas Clark, Jr. & Co. of Mile End, Glasgow, on spools, containing 2,400 yards, warranted, for sale in quantities to suit, by WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

DAMAGED LINENS.—Table cloths, prints, ginghams, lawns, challies, black bombazines, black silks, black and colored broad cloths, cassimeres, book and curtain muslins, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.—1,000 Marseilles Quilts, to be sold for account of Underwriters. Also, the balance of Challis and Barege Delaines, from 8d. to 1s. 6d. per yard—a decided bargain.

SEVERAL LOTS OF CHEAP SILKS—Purchased at the late auction sales at a great sacrifice, will be opened this morning. UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont large twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP, Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

NETS AND NETTING.—All kinds of seines, nets, fikes, drag-nets and netting on hand and for sale at J. & J. C. CONROY'S fishing and shooting-tackle store, No. 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

TWO CASES OF RICH BAREGE ROBES—At $6 50 worth $12, will be opened this morning. UBSDELL, PIERSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. GLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 5 Park-place, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

SPRING RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE.
The subscriber has just opened 5,000 boxes of elegant Spring ribbons, and an extensive variety of all kinds of millinery goods, which he will offer much below the regular prices. Also an extensive stock of ladies' dress trimmings. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 60 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

RICH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
H. CAPPE,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
BRIDAL AND SOIREE WREATHS, ORNAMENTS,
OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
No. 408 Broadway.

MILLINERY OPENING.
Mrs. CARTER will open, on THURSDAY, March 20, her Spring importations of
PARIS MILLINERY.
Also, a large and rich assortment of her own manufacture.
Country Milliners solicited to inspect.
Mrs. CARTER, Milliner, No. 368 Broadway.

PARIS MILLINERY.
MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., will open SPRING MILLINERY on THURSDAY, the 20th of March.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.—No. 86 White-st. Our first opening of SPRING MILLINERY will take place on THURSDAY, March 20.
E. M. HUBBARD & CO.

MADAME MALHERBE—Begs to call the attention of the ladies to her opening of Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, the 20th of March, at No. 382 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISS ALICE MORGAN—Respectfully informs the ladies that she will open SPRING MILLINERY on Thursday, March 20, at her new rooms, No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISS A. ERICKSON—Will open Paris Millinery on Thursday, March 20, at her rooms, No. 479 Broadway.

MLLE. BARNET—Will open her new show rooms, No. 701 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 20, with a large and varied selection of Paris Millinery.

MADAME DEVOS—No. 461 Broadway, will open French Millinery, on THURSDAY, March 20.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE,
DECORATIVE PAPERS,
OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,
In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
Also,
CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
of this Spring's importation,
is also full and complete,
Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
Have removed from No. 59 Chambers-st., to No. 391 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., where may be found an assortment of decorative
PAPER HANGINGS,
Suitable for every style of house architecture.
Also every article in the same line for
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS,
ON THE
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
[illegible] ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, DOOR, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, [illegible]
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works [illegible] Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES.—[illegible] IPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. [illegible] Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] No. 4 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible]
For particulars, see programmes at the music stores and daily papers of the last [illegible]

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—Returning from the Northwest—the home of the Free and Free Men—are happy to announce to their friends that they will carry a single night, and give their Tabernacle.
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 20,
their
NEW SONGS
and OLD
Of the "WEST," of FREEDOM, of TEMPERANCE, of GOOD TIME COMING, &c.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at HALL & SON'S, and JOLLIE'S music stores, and at the door.
Children accompanied by parents half-price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to begin at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
First time of the
GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACLE,
Produced with entirely New Scenery, New Costumes, New Properties, New and Brilliant Effects, entitled
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
With over 100 performers in the different scenes, [illegible] Chinese Dresses, and Chinese [illegible] Lanterns, &c., imported expressly for this [illegible] from Canton, and to be presented in a style of [illegible] SAVAGE MAGNIFICENCE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
From Monday, 17th March, to Saturday, [illegible]
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Aladdin, Mr. Frank Drew—[illegible] Bridgeman; [illegible] Tunglock, Cham of Tartary, Mr. [illegible] Grand Vizier, [illegible] Obresh, Genius of the Air, [illegible] Lamp—Princess Badroulboudour, [illegible] and Zobeide, her attendants, [illegible] Maud—The Widow Ching [illegible] the Ring, Mrs. [illegible] Officers, [illegible] ters of State, [illegible] Huntsmen, Dancers, Slaves, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.
ACT I.—Scene 1—The Magician's Study—he consults the Book of Fate—the Incantation and Charm. Scene 2—The Widow and her Son Aladdin and the [illegible] Persuasion. Scene 3—The Princess [illegible] Prince no favorite. Scene 4—[illegible] Cavern—Aladdin and the Magician—The [illegible] —The Rock opens. Scene 5—Interior of the Magic Cave—The Wonderful Lamp—The Treasury of [illegible] Aladdin entombed—The Genii of the Ring. [illegible] Widow's Cottage—Aladdin's return. [illegible] and the Jewels—Aladdin in love. Scene 7—[illegible] the Royal Baths—Grand Procession [illegible] —The Vow of Revenge—Aladdin [illegible] —Slave of the Lamp [illegible] —Exciting Tableau!
ACT II.—Scene 1—The Widow's [illegible] Princess' hand for Aladdin—[illegible] the Cham. Scene 2—A Plain on the [illegible] Cham and his Court—The Widow [illegible] Scene 3—The Magician seeking for Aladdin [illegible] Prince—He goes to Aladdin's Palace—[illegible] the Vizier. Scene 4—Exterior of Aladdin's [illegible] Scene 5—The Magician in Pedlar's [illegible] Lamps for Old"—Song. Scene 6—[illegible] The Magician obtains the Lamp. [illegible] Palace—The power of the Lamp—[illegible] Palace, with the Princess, taken [illegible] Cham. Scene 8—A Forest—Aladdin [illegible] learns of his loss. Scene 9—Meeting between Aladdin [illegible] Apack—Terrific Combat—Despair of Aladdin [illegible] the Genii of the Ring—[illegible] Scenes 10 and 11—The Palace in Africa—[illegible] the Magician's power—Arrival of Aladdin—The [illegible] regained—Death of the Wicked Magician [illegible] turn of Aladdin's Palace—Grand Finale [illegible]
The [illegible] Forms, Songs, Dances, &c.
The unrivaled performances [illegible] which Mr. White puts [illegible] &c., will take place at 3 and 7 P. M. The [illegible] Animals and the Other Curiosities to be seen at all hours.
Admittance to everything, 25 cts. Children under ten, 12½ cts. Parquette and First Balcony, [illegible] extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible]
ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
And debut of
MISS ADA PHILLIPS,
in Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts, [illegible]
IL TROVATORE.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 17, 1856.
Manrico [illegible]
Count de Luna [illegible]
Ferrando [illegible]
NOTICE.
The Academy of Music will be closed [illegible] for the requisite rehearsals and preparation of SIGNOR ARDITI'S NEW OPERA,
THE SPY.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—Commencing at 8.
Secured seats may be had at the Box-Office [illegible] of Music, or at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M., daily.
Entrance to all parts of the house [illegible]
Secured Seat, extra [illegible]
Second Tier [illegible]
Amphitheatre [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. [illegible] ets 50 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, [illegible]
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY,
Mlle. THERESE ROBERT, and THE [illegible]
Last week of Lehman's new [illegible]
THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY.
Principal characters by Antoine, François and [illegible]
The new successful Spanish Ballet of
FIGARO; or, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Characters by Mlle. Therese Robert, Mme. [illegible] Pauline Genet, Lina Windel, Flora and [illegible] mann, Paul Brillant and Emile Marzetti.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY and TUESDAY—THE THREE GREAT SUCCESSES!
FORTUNIO AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
With New Scenery, New Dresses, New Music, &c.
Fortunio......Mrs. C. Howard | Gourmand......Mr. [illegible]
The screaming farce of
THAT BLESSED BABY.
With Mr. and Mrs. Burton in original parts.
The new Comic Farce of
URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.
With Mr. Burton and Mr. Setchell.
WEDNESDAY—The new American Comedy of TAKING THE CHANCES—in which Mr. J. W. Wallack will appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 17, [illegible] Sheridan's Comedy, in five acts, of the
RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute......Mr. [illegible]
Sir Lucius O'Trigger......Mr. Brougham.
Mrs. Malaprop......Mrs. Vernon.
To conclude with the farce [illegible]
TO OBLIGE BENSON.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, March 17, the performances will commence with the Drama of
CAMILLE; OR, A MORAL OF LIFE.
Armand Duval......Mr. G. Jordan.
Camille Gautier......Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. [illegible] Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 17, and every evening during the week will be presented the grand Romantic Equestrian Drama, entitled
TIMOUR, THE TARTAR.
To be followed by the Grand Romantic Equestrian Drama, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; Or,
THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, something new again at this popular Theatre. The Dramas of THE SPIRIT OF THE WRECK and MADELAIN are to be revived in splendor. Also, the favorite Comic Pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS. The energy and liberality displayed by Mr. PURDY in his management has obtained for this Theatre its present popular position.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 BROADWAY. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. (This Hall will be let, as the Buckleys intend traveling during the building of their new Hall opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
THE COURT OF SOR [illegible]
This comical piece will be played five nights of the week, (there will be no performance Saturday evening, March 22,) together with
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original works of living artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City. Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y, N. A.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] March 5, 1856.—Interest [illegible] on the first and Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. CHARLES L. [illegible]

DIVIDEND.—Office of the PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, March 11, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March [illegible] 1856. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four and a half dollars per share, payable on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

BILLS LOST.—On THURSDAY, 13th inst., [illegible] of bills, amounting to $300. The finder, by returning the same to ANGUS CAMERON, No. 5 Chapel-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

BOUNTY LANDS.

INSTRUCTION.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

FURNITURE.

TO LET.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS, TO CLOSE CONCERNS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property to the highest bidder, viz.:

On FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 54th-st., each 25 by 100.5 feet; four lots southeast corner 4th-av. and 53d-st., each 25 by 100.

On BROADWAY—Three lots on the east side of Broadway, between 53d and 54th sts., each about 21 feet by 80.

On THIRD-AVENUE—Four lots on west side 3d-av., including the northwest corner of 78th-st., each 25.6 by 100.

On EIGHTH-AVENUE—Four lots southwest corner 10th-av. and 70th-st., at the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., all of full size.

On FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET—Twenty-eight lots of ground, comprising the whole front from 4th to 5th avs., on the south side of 54th-st., each lot 25 feet by 100 5-12 feet.

On FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Five lots south side 56th-st., commencing 225 feet west of 6th-av.

On FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Eight lots on the south side of 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., each of full size, commencing 225 feet from the 5th-av.

On SEVENTIETH-STREET—Thirteen lots of ground on the south side of 70th-st., commencing about 100 feet west of the junction of Broadway and 10th-av., each lot of full dimensions.

On SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Eight lots on the north side of 78th-st., commencing about 25 feet west of the 3d-av., each 25 feet by 102.2.

The title to the whole of the above property is unquestionable, and the sale will be unreserved and unlimited. Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps of the property can be obtained of Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., 10 days previous to sale.

This sale was intended for the 5th of March, but is adjourned to the 20th of said month.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE SPRING AND MOTT-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Arnest Fink, deceased, the following described property:

SPRING-ST.—The lot, with the frame buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Spring and Mott sts., known as No. 26; the lot is 24 feet 2 inches front, 24 feet 9 inches rear, 60 feet 11 inches on west side, and 16 feet 2 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

ALSO—The lot with the 3-story brick-front dwelling-house thereon, adjoining, and known as No. 26 Spring-st.; said lot is 25 feet 5 inches front, 22 feet 3 inches rear, by 71 feet 3 inches on west side, and 71 feet 6 inches on east side, be the same more or less.

MOTT-ST.—The lot, with the 3-story frame dwelling-house thereon, in rear of the above, and known as No. 203 Mott-st.; the lot is 20 feet front by 47 feet deep, be the same more or less.

SPRING-ST.—The large and valuable lot on the north side of Spring-st., known as No. 28, with the 2-story brick-front dwelling, and 3-story addition thereon, in good order; the lot is 21 feet front, 22 feet 3 inches rear, 119 feet 6 inches on west side, and 124 feet 7 inches on east side, be the same more or less—with use of alley on east side, extending 13 feet from front of lot. Title indisputable.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 18, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery, papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The sale of stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 22.

Purchasers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The invoices announced in the catalogue are not to be sold at any other Trade Sale in this City.

The catalogue is now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Roberts, assignee, the following desirable property:

5th-AV.—4 lots, on northwest corner of 5th-av. and 81st-st., opposite Central Park.

35th-ST.—3-story brick house with all modern improvements and lot, on south side 35th-st., east of 6th-av., known as No. 28.

82d-ST.—1 lot on north side of 82d-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av.

An undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 2d and 3d avs., and also, an undivided half-interest of the southerly half of the block between 3d-av. and East River, and 97th and 98th sts., with water right in front.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON TENTH-AVENUE, 123D AND 124TH-STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 123d-st., each 25x100 feet.

ALSO—4 lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 124th-st., each 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—7 lots south side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ALSO—4 lots on north side 123d-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots on south side 124th-st., in rear above, each 25x100 ft. 10 ins.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—TUESDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Atlantic and Smith sts., Brooklyn. The fixtures of a Lager Beer Saloon, also Marble Board, the furniture of a Boarding House, Kitchen Range; also a good Cow and Cow shed. TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7 o'clock precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts. Large collection of Miscellaneous Books, comprising many new and popular publications, with a great variety of books suitable for Sunday School Libraries, in all about 800 volumes, mostly as good as new. The Catalogues will be ready and the books on view on Tuesday Afternoon, between 1 and 5 o'clock.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of rich diamond and gold jewelry; consisting of cluster and single stone diamond pins, finger and ear-rings, brooches, studs, &c. Also, a line of fine gold-cased watches, independent seconds, &c., made by the most celebrated makers. Also, a line of fine gold guard, vest and fob chains; together with a fine line of gold jewelry, manufactured for Broadway trade, consisting of gold bracelets, richly-set cameo, mosaic and lava pins, rings, sleeve-buttons, lockets, &c.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Nassau-st., by catalogue, consisting of a general assortment of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, curled-hair mattresses, feather beds, looking glasses, oval mirrors, English velvet carpeting, in patterns to suit, from 20 yards upwards; an equal opportunity seldom offered to purchasers, from an equal variety of fancy and staple household goods, mostly all new and warranted, and will give great satisfaction to purchasers. Packing, &c., furnished.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 13th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burden, 300 tons; length, 183 feet; breadth, 25 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; cylinder, 36½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CATSUP, PAPER, LIQUORS, SOAP.—TUESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—teas, cigars, tobacco, Bologna sausages, fish, herrings, brandy, rum, gin, knives and forks, scissors, saws, pocket knives, scales and weights, clocks, shirt collars, coffee mills, india rubber over coats, &c.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—On TUESDAY, March 18, 1856, at the mansion known as the Woodland, between 150th and 151st sts., at Carmansville, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, enameled cottage suites, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, crockery, plated ware, &c.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, March 18, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st. Large and desirable stock, all kinds W G blue and common ware, glass, china, britannia ware, cutlery, silver plated ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Goods well packed for shipping; sale positive.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

PLUMBERS' WARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at the salesroom, No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of plumbers' ware, for account of whom it concerns. Sale positive.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR—NO. 21 CROSBY-ST.—Auction sales of horses, carriages, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock.
JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of Hotel Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 55 feet 8 inches [illegible] and after reaching the depth of 100 feet has a width of about 28 feet 8 inches for the distance of 87 feet 10 inches. It is about 200 feet deep on the north line, and communicates with a commodious alley on the rear, on which it has a front of 25 feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and in a very substantial manner. It occupies the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and [illegible].

The property will be set up at the price of $30,000, and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 15 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of [illegible] are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of RUSSELL H. NEVINS, deceased.

[illegible], Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 21 and 23 William-st., where they effect at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and [illegible] Dividends, Loans, Debts, &c. References [illegible] Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the five-story first-class house, No. 159 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire rich and costly parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture of the above house, all of which was made for the present owner, and is of the most expensive and elaborate workmanship, comprising a large and magnificent collection, worthy the attention of those desirous of purchasing first-class furniture. The sale will be absolute and without reserve,—consisting in part of Aubusson, rosewood, Lachelle, with French mirror-fronts, English, velvet and Aubusson carpets, splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French pier and mantel mirrors, cost $400, double suit rosewood parlor furniture, covered in embroidered brocatel with covers, cost $450, 1 do. 9 pieces, covered in rich tapestry with covers, 3 rosewood Elizabethan etagere mirror-fronts and marble-tops, elegant lace curtains, French escritoire, lined with satin, marble-top music cabinets, reclining Turkish chairs in rich tapestry, reception and divan chairs, in rich embroidered satin, marble clock mounted in ormolu, costly Etruscan and Dresden vases, with a number of unique and valuable parlor ornaments, Mosaic-top centre and pier tables, gold and marble bisan de flaus with marble-tops, statuary, bronze, &c., with a collection of superb oil paintings richly framed. Dining-room and chamber furniture.—Elegant rosewood amour wardrobe, mirror front, statuary, marble-top rosewood bureaus and washstands, China and porcelain toilet sets, rosewood secretary and library book cases, costly rosewood bedsteads with large and elegant hair matresses and bedding complete, suit rosewood furniture covered in crimson velvet, elegant tête-a-têtes, arm chairs in Moquet, elegant carved extension table, dining-room chairs, sideboard, French chairs, costly silver dining and tea service, ivory and silver cutlery, elegant French dinner set, 264 pieces, cut-glass and ruby ware, 4 rich chandeliers, oil cloths, &c., with a large quantity of elegant mahogany furniture, all made to order. Also the usual variety of kitchen utensils—range, furnace, splendid marble-top hat-stand, stair-carpets, &c. Catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at T. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 126 William-st., near Fulton-st., or at the house. No postponement on any account.

C. P. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY & JAMES M. STARK WILL SELL—On WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of Robert Stoddardt, deceased. Leonard-st.—That desirable lot with the buildings thereon, No. 120 Leonard-st., near Elm-st.; lot 25 by 92 feet. Washington-st.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 746 Washington-st., near Bank-st.; house 21 feet 4¾ inches by 36 feet depth, lot 21 feet 4¾ inches by 81 feet. 75th-st.—Seven lots on north side of 75th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; each 25 by 102 feet. Bergen-st., Brooklyn—Nos. 116 and 118, near Hoyt-st., three-story and brick houses and lots, built in the best manner; houses 20 by 36 feet, lots 20 by 75 feet. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 60 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable residence, 34th-st.—4-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 120 West 34th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements and in complete order, gas, furnace, water-closets, &c. To be positively sold to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front, by 55 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. $5,500 can remain on mortgage.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND BRITANNIA WARE.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 6 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit dealers, a large assortment of best white granite and common ware, also 250 packages glass ware assorted, also a fine lot of britannia ware, &c., &c. Sale positive. Goods well packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

ANTHONY BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.—Valuable Property for investment, in the eastern portion of the City, situated on 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 28th sts., and 7th-av., to be sold by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on March 19, 1856. Terms easy. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.

A. BRAGG & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION—on TUESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom No. 23 Cortlandt-st., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising, in part, the stock of a retailer, together with a good assortment of fresh Spring goods, direct from the factories.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, July 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jn10'54-lawtyM

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 3, 1856.—The AUBURN EXCHANGE BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and less than $500; and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All sums deposited on or before the 1st day of April next will draw interest from that day. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OILS AND PAINTS.

LIGHT.
KEROSENE, OR COAL OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
Retail Price, One Dollar per Gallon.

THE VARIOUS PATENTED LAMPS TO BE FOUND at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the Oil—each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners. CAMPHENE LAMPS can be used for burning this Oil, by adapting the Kerosene Chimney. SYLVIC OIL LAMPS can be used by cutting off the bottom of the tin wick holder, so as to bring the surface of the wick level with the tin tube that surrounds the wick. The usual Discount to wholesale Dealers.
AUSTENS, Agents of the Kerosene Oil Company, No. 57 Beaver-st., N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only agent of this make, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—Warranted of superior quality for burning, and to be more durable on machinery and to stand colder weather than the purest Sperm Oil. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depot, No. 90 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.
HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner.
ROBERT YELVERTON, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, General Partners.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.
ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER, CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & MORRISON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. MORRISON being alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.
Signed, W. H. MILLER, JONA. MORRISON.
New-York, March 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of J. MORRISON & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, at No. 215 Water-st.
Signed, J. MORRISON, A. A. THOMSON.
New-York, March 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of JEROME & ELLISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE F. JEROME, JACOB ELLISON.
New-York, March 15, 1856.
The business will be carried on by GEORGE F. JEROME, at Nos. 195 and 197 Water-st., New-York. GEORGE F. JEROME.

OFFICE ALBANY FLOOR OIL-CLOTH WORKS, ALBANY, March 15, 1856.
NOTICE.—We have this day changed the name and style of our firm to that of CLAASSEN & BARCLAY, instead of as heretofore, CLAASSEN & CO. Floor Oil-Cloth Manufacturers, at Albany, N. Y. JOHN BROOKS, No. 42 John-st., New-York City, Sole Agent there for our works.
PETER I. CLAASSEN, G. CAREY BARCLAY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—Have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of COLES, HODGES & WEEKS, for the transaction of a General Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Commission Business, at No. 88 Water-st.
NATHANIEL COLES, JAMES B. HODGES, BENJAMIN S. WEEKS.
New-York, March 1, 1856.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 710 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHEA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhea, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 300 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying it [illegible] speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of CONSUMPTION, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by R. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove on the 1st of May next to No. 157 Prince-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 78 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 5 to 9 P. M., No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 299 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HERNIA.—DR. S. N. GRAHAM'S PATENT GRADUATING TRUSS possesses the most perfect graduating principle of any Truss now in use. Dr. Graham's Utero-Abdominal Supporter, Adjustible Shoulder-brace and Female Bandage, have especial reference to cheapness and utility combined. For sale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co., No. 170 William-st., New-York, and by HORTON, GRAHAM & CO., Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease, [illegible]. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

SANDS'S SALT-RHEUM REMEDY, FOR SALT-RHEUM, TETTER, SCALD-HEAD, BARBER'S-ITCH, RING-WORM, BLOTCHES AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.
Over 2,400 cures can be ascribed to this celebrated external remedy, which quickly penetrates the pores and absorbs the virus from these distressing complaints. Although vigorous in exterminating disease, it is perfectly harmless and may be applied with perfect safety to the skin of an infant. Price $1 per jar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by Druggists generally.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on disease. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND, MAIL TRAIN: At 9:15 A. M., for Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., 3:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.
J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $3. The 6 A. M. and 3 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES.
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—From and after March 4, 1856, the Sunday Mail Train will be discontinued.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

THE POOR.—THE "ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR," is compelled to renew its appeal for funds. The intense severity of the Winter, failure of work, high rents and exorbitant cost of living, have produced an amount of destitution and distress FAR BEYOND WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO EXIST. Hence, the receipts have fallen so far short of the outlays, that aid cannot be continued to the needy; and, if withheld, much suffering will inevitably ensue. Some few of the indigent who were relieved in the early part of the season, have found partial employment; but the great mass having no work, necessarily become poorer and poorer, and more dependent until employment returns. Scarcely at any period of the past or present Winter, has there been a greater amount of destitution than now. Yet, so stinted have been the contributions, that the expenditures of the previous month were beyond the receipts. The outlay has already exceeded the entire contributions of the season, more than six THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Some, the Board gratefully acknowledges, have contributed liberally, while others, supposing that a much smaller amount of funds than ordinary would suffice, have either diminished their donations or withheld them altogether. This prevalent mistake, with its unhappy results to the poor, should be corrected. The Board are averse to public appeals, when avoidable, also to second calls on contributors. But the present really pressing emergency appears to justify this course, while their past experience of public liberality affords the assurance that many would gladly give a SECOND—nay, even a THIRD or FOURTH time—rather than the WIDOW and the ORPHAN, the AGED, the INFIRM, the UNFORTUNATE VIRTUOUS POOR should be left to suffer.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House; to the authorized collectors, or to any of the officers of the Association. By order of the Board,
JAMES BROWN, President.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Vice President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28......1855	Saturday, Dec. 1......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12......1855	Saturday, Dec. 15......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26......1855	Saturday, Dec. 29......1855
Saturday, Jan. 5......1856	Saturday, Jan. 12......1856
Saturday, Jan. 19......1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23......1856
Saturday, Feb. 2......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6......1856
Saturday, Feb. 16......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20......1856
Saturday, Mar. 1......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5......1856
Saturday, Mar. 15......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19......1856
Saturday, Mar. 29......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2......1856
Saturday, Apr. 12......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16......1856
Saturday, Apr. 26......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
	Wednesday, June 11......1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston......Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York......Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York......Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston......Wednesday, April 23.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.
Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon......$120
In first cabin, lower saloon......110
In second cabin......60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail April 19.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH...Saturday, 22d of March, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.
ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.
Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.
For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR GIBRALTER, MALTA AND TRIESTE.—The splendid steamship UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from Pier No. 55 East River, foot of Corlears-st. A most desirable opportunity is now offered for parties wishing to visit Spain, Italy and Austria. The ship is in the most perfect order, and passengers will avoid the difficulties of a higher latitude at this season.
At Malta she will connect with steamers running to Constantinople, Alexandria, in Egypt, &c.
Price to Gibralter, $125; to Malta or Trieste $150.
A few Second-Class passengers will be taken. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, April 3. For freight or passage, apply to M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail May 3.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONDON—Calling at Cork each way for passengers. The new and powerful screw steamer BRENDA is appointed to sail as above, on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, and will take a limited number of first, second and third class passengers. For freight or passage, apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park row.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1½ o'clock.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LeROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.
Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, pre-paid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

THE NICARAGUA LINE IS WITHDRAWN FOR THE PRESENT.—In consequence of the difficulties in that country growing out of the extraordinary conduct of General Walker in seizing or taking by force the property of American citizens.
I deem it a duty I owe to the public, to the country and the Transit Company to remain quiet, by letting the ships of the Company lay at the wharves until our Government has sufficient time to examine and look into this outrage committed upon their property.
In the meantime, as I do not consider passengers or the property of American citizens safe on the transit of the Isthmus, I cannot be instrumental in inducing either to take the passage.
C. VANDERBILT.

FOR NEW-GRANADA.—VIA KINGSTON JAMAICA.—The steamship OSPREY will sail on the 8th of April. For passage, apply to WM. R. ROLLO & CO., No. 22 William-st. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and refined with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A first mortgage on first-class property in this City of $6,000 or $6,500, for which will be given in exchange a good dwelling house and lot in 29th-st., and the residue in cash. None but principals need apply.
SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by C. W. STEARNS, No. 548 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, not simmy, warranted first rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY, IRELAND.—ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES AND INCUMBRANCERS. [illegible] WILLIAM KEARNS and THOMAS JAMISON, Executors of THOMAS DEYARMAN, deceased, Petitioners; ROBERT MOORHEAD, Respondent. I hereby require all persons claiming to be Creditors [illegible] of THOMAS DEYARMAN, late of [illegible], in the County of Down, farmer, deceased, on or before the first day of April next, to furnish, in writing, to the Petitioners, or their Solicitor, the amount and particulars of their several demands, (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts,) in order that the petitioners may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such, or so much of their demands, as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of such, said creditors shall receive due notice. And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. I also require all persons claiming to be children of ALEXANDER DEYARMAN, HUGH DEYARMAN, DAVID DEYARMAN and JOSEPH DEYARMAN, being the four brothers of said testator, living at his death, or claiming to represent any deceased child, to come in before me, at my chambers, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the fifteenth day of April, and proceed to establish their claims.—Dated this 20th day of February, 1856.
WILLIAM HENN, Master in Chancery.
LUCAS WARING, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 11 Grenville-st., Dublin.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PAUL F. COOPER, Administrator, &c., against SIDNEY KETCHUM and HENRY W. STILL.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the subscriber as Receiver in the above entitled action, appointed under an order of said Court, dated October 25, 1854, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, (ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,) on the 19th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon—Those two lots of ground in the 12th ward of said city, on the northerly side of [illegible] street, commencing [illegible] feet westerly from the Fourth av., and known on map of property in said ward, formerly belonging to JOHN F. PARKER, on file in the office of the Register of the city and county of New-York, by the numbers 53 and 54, being each twenty-five feet in front and rear, and one hundred feet eight and one half inches in depth on each side.—[illegible] per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.—New-York, March 1, 1856.
HENRY E. CUMMINGS, Receiver, [illegible] Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. H. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1856.
MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
ja16-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. 408 5th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.
JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.
MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 122 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1855.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Executor.
SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executrix, of CHAS. E. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of STORRS & SEDGWICK, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 2, 1856.
MARGARET A. McWILLIAM, JAMES H. JENKINS, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 East Thirty-eighth-street, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.
JAMES UGLOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER G. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 488 Fourth-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1855.
EDWARD S. WORTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 80 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1856.
ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—Held at Danbury, Connecticut, on the 1st Tuesday of December, 1855, CORA BOWNE against OBEDIAH BOWNE.—This Court doth find the facts stated in the petition fully proved, and true divorce granted.
AMOS T. TREAT, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 19th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the east side of Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., in the 10th Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for Xth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place, and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserving the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the Xth Ward.
WM. JONES, Jr., JACOB RAYNOR, JACOB LEON, Committee.
New-York, March 5, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 19th day of March, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for building wings, putting on an additional story, and making alterations to WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 13, situated in Madison, near Scammel-st., in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The estimates must be made in accordance with the By-Laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the public. Information will be given on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward.
JAMES F. BREMNER, DAVID WEBB, J. B. BRINSMADE, Z. C. INSLEE, WADE B. WORRALL, Building Com.
New-York, March 5, 1856.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $21; Palatka, $23.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, March 22.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain LEWIS PARRISH, will leave for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] from Pier No. 13 North River. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Travelers for the South [illegible] no delay in taking this pleasant and agreeable route. Through tickets [illegible] to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, [illegible]; to Petersburg and Richmond, [illegible]. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS BY THE WAY OF HAVANA.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. JAMES D. BULLOCH, will commence receiving freight on Friday, March 21, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock precisely, from her pier No. 2 North River, foot of Robinson-st. No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 11 Park-place.

COAL.

[illegible] COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at [illegible] per ton, delivered, [illegible]. Orders left at No. 5 Wall-st. [illegible] the yard, corner of 27th-st. and 11th-av. [illegible] E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard Stove at [illegible] price, by HENRY ROBINSON, No. [illegible] and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of [illegible] of July, 1855, of burglary in the second degree and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of [illegible] years.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorneys.

New-York Daily Times

Arrival of the Hermann from Southampton.

The U. S. mail steamship *Hermann*, Edward Higgins commander, has arrived, with 96 passengers, and a full and valuable cargo of German, French, and British merchandise, (672 tons.) Dates, Bremen Feb. 28, Southampton 27th. Her advices are not so late by three days as those brought by the *Arabia*.

Six [illegible] screw steamships and others are being fitted up for colonial service. It is rumored in Southampton that these ships are being prepared for the embarkation and immediate transportation of a large number of troops and 6,000 horses to the [illegible].

March 4, sea time, then in lat. 45° 01', lon. 41° 19', exchanged colors with the American ship *Southampton*, standing to the eastward. March 5, sea time, when in lat. 45° 38', lon. 39° 36', exchanged colors with the American ship *Amelia Warren*, standing to the eastward. March 6, sea time, when in lat. 43° 50', lon. 40° 36', exchanged colors with the American ship *America*, standing to the eastward.

The *Hermann* took the southern route, and met no ice. She encountered a severe gale to the westward of the Banks.

The Late Disturbance in Yale College.

New-Haven, Friday, March 14, 1856.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

The excitement arising out of the late disturbance in College has not subsided yet. The investigation of the affair was handed over to the civil authorities, and thus far has been prosecuted with more perseverance than success. So reluctant are the students to divulge anything which may in any way implicate their fellows, that though a large number have been examined by the Court of Inquiry no testimony of importance has been elicited. Considerable amusement has been afforded by the attempts of different persons to avoid being summoned to give their testimony, and the following lines are supposed to express the feeling of the one whom the officer is endeavoring to subpœna:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How you wonder where I are."

Justice Bennett, to-day, tried one of the students held to answer to the charge of being engaged in breaking the windows in the room of the tutor, and bound him over to appear at the May term of the Superior Court, fixing the bonds at $100. Another of those supposed to have been engaged in the affair is to be tried next week. INCOG.

The Old Mississippi.

The work of demolishing the old *Mississippi* is progressing at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She is to be rebuilt and have new engines placed in her of iron, and not copper as before. Many of the soldiers who served in the war with Mexico entertain a great affection for this steamer, as it was from her that Gen. Scott, with the New-York Volunteers and other troops, landed near Vera Cruz, in 1847. A large quantity of wood from her upper works has been carried away as "keepsakes." The tedious hours passed in her while going at a snail's pace through the Gulf, are all forgotten, now that she is being demolished.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mayor Parmalee of Albany.

From the Albany Journal, March 15.

Hon. William Parmalee, Mayor of our city, who has, for more than two months, suffered painfully and patiently, and with the assurance of his medical attendants, confirmed by his own convictions, that his malady must terminate fatally, expired at 1 o'clock to-day. Although this event has been daily and almost hourly anticipated throughout the city, it will fall heavily, not only upon the hearts of those immediately connected with him, but upon a community with which he has been so long and in so many relations associated.

Mr. Parmalee was a native of Lansingburgh, where he was educated in an Academy of which Hon. [illegible], now a member of Congress from Essex County, was principal. He graduated at Yale College in [illegible], and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in [illegible], and commenced practice in this city. In [illegible] he was appointed City-Attorney by the Common Council. In [illegible] he was appointed a [illegible] which office now becomes vacant by his death.

During the whole period of Mr. Parmalee's residence in Albany, close relations, political and social, have existed between him and the writer of this brief chronicle. It would be a grateful privilege to recall and to dwell upon the generous manliness, cultivation, refinement and fidelity which, with other useful elements, were so harmoniously blended in his character.

But we obey an earnest injunction of our deceased friend in announcing his death in the simplest and briefest terms. The silence, however, which withholds from him the justice of saying that he discharged all his public duties with ability and integrity, would be too expressive.

Death of Dr. T. E. Bond.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond, Editor of the New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, died at his residence in Hudson-street, opposite St. John's Park, on Friday afternoon. Dr. Bond has filled important offices in both Church and State. A native of Maryland, long a resident of the city of Baltimore, he filled with great acceptance important city trusts. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city, we believe, in the year [illegible], and occupied an important position in that body to the day of his death. For many years he had been chief editor of the New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*.

We may be allowed, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, to speak of his last sickness. Although comparatively short, it was severe, yet he never murmured or complained. His was a composure that we have seldom seen in like conditions. It was our privilege to spend a part of last Sunday with him. No gloom or doubt rested upon him. He possessed his mind in all its vigor, and looked calmly upon the future as he did benignly upon the present. To his family the loss will be irreparable. Few men were so beloved, where they are best known, in the home circle, and the memory of his genial temper and Christian urbanity will there long survive.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Legislative Committee on Tenement Houses.

On Saturday, the members of the Committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into and report on the condition of the tenement houses of this City, made a series of visits under the guidance of Mr. R. G. Downing, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and Captain Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, to tenement houses in Cherry-street, Water-street, Goerck-street, Stanton-street, Third-street and Forsyth-street.

The first place to which they were conducted was a building on Cherry-street, occupying the lots Nos. 36 and 38, and extending backwards 250 feet. The front on Cherry-street is occupied by liquor dealers. On each side of the building is a court, eight feet wide, through which the tenants have ingress and egress. Into these courts, named respectively, East and West Gotham place, open the doors by which the interior of the vast building is reached. It is five stories high, each floor being laid off into sets of apartments, each set consisting of two rooms—a kitchen, the area of which is about 10 feet by 14 feet, and a bedroom about 7 feet by 14 feet. A dark, dirty staircase, hardly 30 inches wide, and abruptly winding, leads to these upper floors. The bedrooms are innocent of fresh air, and utterly destitute of any means of obtaining it. They are filled with a fetid vapor, so thick that you can see it. The building swarms with wretched-looking Irish people. It contains apartments for probably not less than 120 families; the population cannot be much under 600, although a good many of the rooms are now untenanted. Five is the lowest average number of persons in a family. The rents for these dens vary from $4 to $6 per month. The entire building, including a wing on Roosevelt-street, which is in a horrible condition, produces a yearly rental of something like $4,000. Underneath the Court is a subterranean passage furnished with water-closets, which are kept in tolerable order, everything considered, by a current of Croton-water.

In No. 316 Water-street the Committee found a still more lamentable state of things. The rear of the basement is let to two families, one of which consists of four, and another of six persons. Each family is huddled into two rooms, or rather holes. The kitchen is about 8 feet by 12, and the bedroom, which is a dark, damp, deadly cell, is not over seven feet square. For this the rent is $4 per month. The entire building is 60 feet wide, 25 feet in front, and six stories high. It purports to have rooms for 25 families, and is now inhabited by 21 persons. The stair is dark and narrow. No human effort could save half the people in the event of a sudden fire.

A variety of other places were visited, among them the "Barracks," extending from Goerck to Mangin-street; the Dutch rag-picking hive in Third-street, the Bagdad Hotel, on the corner of Forsyth and Stanton, and Schmidt's Barracks, Nos. 184 and 186 Third-street. Some of these places were better, some much worse than those described; but generally they seemed to have been constructed on the principle of extorting the largest possible amount of money for the smallest possible amount of air, light, space and accommodation—a principle in the realization of which, it must be said, they are quite successful.

Meeting of the Mormons.

Yesterday morning, afternoon and evening, there was a gathering of the Mormons who are in the City, for public worship, in the hall of the Broadway House. There were about 50 persons present on each occasion. There was nothing in the form of service, nor in the declarations of belief, to gratify the curiosity, which, doubtless, caused the presence of one half the audience. During the evening the meeting was addressed by Elder Savage, who commenced by informing those present who were not numbered among the Latter Day Saints, that he had no doubt they would be disappointed, as nothing would be said about polygamy. They would, however, have an opportunity of hearing in what the Mormons, so-called, do believe. He then went on to say that they believed in the Bible; that it is the Word of God, and that no man has a right to interpret it to suit his own convenience. They believed that man must conform to the ordinances of God, as they are revealed—not endeavor to make God's ordinances conform to their own desires.

He was followed by Elder Pell, from Salt Lake who stated that the Latter Day Saints believe that God is a material God, a literal Father, not a spiritual essence, a divine nonentity. They believe that when the kingdom of Heaven is spoken of in the Scriptures, a material kingdom is meant, and that in the fulness of time such a kingdom will exist, when all the people will be gathered together in one faith and ruled over by the great Father of All. In conclusion he stated that they would continue to hold meetings in the Broadway House, every Sunday until Spring-time shall have passed, at least. During that time Elders from England, Utah and elsewhere would, he said, pass through New-York on their way to other stations, and would probably remain here long enough to preach one discourse each. On Elder Taylor's return to the City, he thought the people would have an opportunity of hearing the Mormons' defence of polygamy. After singing a hymn and prayer, the meeting separated.

Holy Week.

To-day is the first day of the last, or Holy Week, of Lent. During its continuance, the Faithful are specially commanded by the Catholic Church to resist all temptations of the flesh and the Devil and devote themselves to spiritual reflections. Yesterday being Palm Sunday, the rites usual to the day were celebrated in all the Catholic Churches, and numbers were to be seen in the streets with sprigs of the blessed palm in their hats or button-holes. Next Sunday is Easter Sunday, the last day of Lent.

☞ The weather was raw, moist and not very uncomfortable yesterday. Wind Southwest.

Fire.

INCENDIARISM IN CLINTON-STREET.

An attempt was made, on Thursday afternoon, to burn the dwelling-house No. 184 Clinton-street. The fire was first discovered in a closet on the first floor. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. A few weeks ago a fire occurred in the same closet, and under similar circumstances. On Friday afternoon the same building was discovered to be on fire in the cockloft. The flames were soon extinguished, but not before the roof was burned off. The roofs of the two adjoining houses were also more or less burned. The Fire Marshal is investigating this determined case of incendiarism.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. Robert Hunter begs to inform his patients in Philadelphia that he has opened an establishment in that city under the professional charge of Dr. F. Morson, for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. Morson is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. Hunter would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. John Blissard Williams will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

[illegible] enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. Hunter's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skillful and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. Hunter's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. Sherman & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

New-York—Dr. Robert Hunter, No. 828 Broadway.

Philadelphia—Dr. F. Morson, No. 202 Walnut-street.

Baltimore—Dr. J. B. Williams, No. 52 North Charles-street.

Note.—Dr. Hunter may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

New-York, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Bernheim & Dinger's Sale of Damaged Goods.—While most of our fashionable belles, with plethoric portmonaies, are anxiously crowding the many "*Exposé du mode magnifique*," in search of the latest styles, Messrs. Bernheim & Dinger, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, are offering a choice assortment of rich Dress Goods, "French fabrics," at 6d., 9d. and 1s. per yard. These goods, in connection with others of more practical utility in domestic economy; such as pure Irish Linens, English Long Cloths, French Prints and Marseilles Quilts, sold as damaged goods, at the late auction sale of Messrs. W. Torring & Co., may be obtained at one-quarter of their actual value, at the above house.

[Advertisement.]

Something to Astonish.—Expect a delighted crowd to witness "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," first produced to-night at Barnum's Museum. Such gorgeous splendor! Such Oriental magnificence! Real Chinese dresses—real Chinese banners and lanterns, imported from Canton for the purpose—entirely new scenery and decorations—rare comic songs, curious Eastern dances, wonderfully gay and glittering processions—in short, the piece is one mass of dramatic brilliance. Nobody should miss seeing it.

[Advertisement.]

The Semi-Annual Trade Sale of Books by Messrs. Bangs Brother & Co. will be held to-day. An unusually large number of invoices will be offered to the trade, among which is one of Family and Pulpit Bibles from Jasper Harding, Philadelphia. They are finished and bound in the most beautiful style; in fact they will favorably compare with those issued from any other establishment in this or any other country, not excepting the noted Oxford Edition.

[Advertisement.]

Damaged Silks.—Our readers should not forget that Messrs. Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, are now offering the greatest bargains in rich Spring silks, of the newest styles, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per yard. The almost perfect condition of these beautiful fabrics, and the extremely low prices at which they are sold, has created no little excitement among the shopping public.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—A Remedy in all Climates.—Letters from every region of the earth, and the testimony of the most distinguished travelers, establish the fact that in all climates and localities these famous Pills are an absolute specific for bilious diseases, dyspepsia and bowel complaints.

[Advertisement.]

Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic.—The subscriber will receive pupils daily for a thorough course of counting-house instruction. Terms for a full course, $25, and no extra charge. Ladies' writing classes at 11 A. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons. Goldsmith, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

New Pencil and Pen Cases in Gold and Silver.—The attention of the out of town and City trade, is solicited to our new stock, comprising an infinite variety of the above goods, together with gold pens, tooth-picks, &c. Wilmarth, Olmstead & Co., No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may also be found Lewnd's famous patent pen and pencil.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. Fetridge & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Spring Styles.—J. Spence & Son, Nos. 27 and 29 Division-street, will open on Tuesday, March 18, a splendid assortment of Paris pattern bonnet ribbons, silks, crapes, artificial flowers, &c., of the latest importation.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Excitement.

Brooklyn was thrown into a feverish state of excitement on Saturday evening last, by the arrest of a young woman in male attire, under the *nom de plume* of *Frank Shanley*, who had for several hours perambulated Fulton-street, and visited various saloons on that thoroughfare. She was arrested by Officer Rabe, of the First District Police, and taken by him to the Station-house, where she was committed for examination. The fact of this young woman being a native of Brooklyn, and driven to her present course of life, as alleged, by an unnatural father, no doubt has much to do with the sympathy which was loudly manifested for her about the Station-house.

☞ Dr. Doremus has commenced a course of four lectures on *Chemistry and the Creation*, in the Packer Institute, Brooklyn. The first was delivered to a house crammed full of the *élite*,—the aisles, lobbies, and so forth, no less than the seats, being filled. The Doctor's exceedingly popular method, and the brilliancy of his experiments, draw admirably.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. T. Demerest, Wm. H. Betts to Miss Helen E. Berdan, daughter of John Berdan, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, March 15, Eliza, wife of Wm. Burgoyne, and daughter of the late Dr. Philip Moser, of Charleston, S. C.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, Mercy, widow of the late Cornelius Schenck, Esq., in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 West 32d-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, March 15, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah McFarlan, relict of the late Alexander McFarlan, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, J. and A. McFarlan, and of her sons-in-law, Geo. Carpenter, John B. Hall and David W. Hale, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of George Carpenter, No. 10 East 17th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, March 15, Mary Agnes, the beloved wife of Wm. H. Brown, and only daughter of James Quin, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., from her late residence, No. 91 Attorney-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, of scarlet fever, Harry W., son of Henry and Margaret L. Allen, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 138 Christopher-st.

In this City, on Saturday evening, March 15, at his residence, No. 212 Bleecker-st., David T. Greenoak, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Astoria for interment.

[illegible]

In this City, on Saturday evening, March [illegible], of congestion of the brain, Edward A., son of Edward A. and Jane Miller, in the 8th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Yorktown, Westchester Co., for interment. The funeral services will take place at their residence, No. 42 Morton-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Sunday, March 16, Charlotte A., daughter of Wm. and Emma Roberts, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 45 Summit-st., South Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 16, after a short illness, Mr. J. B. Brinkmade, in the 73d year of his age.

The notice of his funeral will be given in the papers of Tuesday morning.

In Morristown, N. J., on Friday, March 14, after a severe illness, N. A. C. Seward, aged 20 years, son of Henry Seward, formerly of Orange Co., N. Y.

His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at Morristown, from the residence of his father-in-law, D. Rockwell, Esq., this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., at 12 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.

At Fort Brown, Texas, on Thursday, Feb. 14, of inflammation of the bowels, Capt. Charles T. Wooster, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., son of the late Charles W. Wooster, Admiral of the Chilian Navy, grandson of the late Simon Stebbins, merchant of this City, and great grandson of Gen. David Wooster, of the Revolutionary Army, in the 40th year of his age. He was buried with military honors at the foot of the flag-staff of the Fort.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...March 15.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	95	100 C. & T. R. R. ...b30	77
6,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	200 do.	76¾
5,000 do.	86¾	300 do. ...b60	76¾
5,000 Erie 2d M. Bs	96½	250 do. ...s3	76½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	86	150 do. ...s3	76¾
2,000 Erie Bonds of '83	84	200 do. ...b60	77
14,000 Ill.Cen.R.R.Bs s3	89¼	20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	84¾
2,000 do. ...s15	89½	200 Ills. C. R. R.	97½
10,000 do. ...s3	89¾	100 Cleve. & P. R. R.	64
8,000 do. ...s90	89¾	47 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	111½
3,000 Ill. F'd Bs. w. p.	90	300 Erie Railroad ...b30	56
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	86½	250 do.	55¾
15 Del. & H. Canal Co.	125½	350 do.	55¾
71 Bk. of Com.	109	250 do. ...s60	55¾
100 Hanover Bank	94½	50 do. ...s60	55¾
23 Bank New-York	120	500 do. ...s30	55¾
55 Commonwealth Bk.	98	500 do. ...c	55¾
1000 Gard. Gold Mine	1½	100 do. ...s30	55¾
400 do.	1½	100 do. ...s30	56½
100 Canton Co. ...b60	23	200 do. ...b60	56¾
100 Mich. Cen. R. R. ...s3	92¼	200 do.	55¾
300 Nicara. Transit Co.	16	50 do. ...s30	55¾
50 do.	15½	150 do.	56½
650 do.	16¼	800 do. ...s3	56½
150 do. ...b30	16	100 do. ...b60	56½
250 do.	16	400 do. ...b60	56¼
550 do. ...s3	15¾	300 do. ...b30	56¾
200 do. ...b60	16½	100 do. ...s15	55¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co. ...c	22¾	200 do. ...s3	56
250 do. ...s3	22½	100 do. ...b30	56½
100 do. ...s3	22¾	200 Reading R. R. ...b30	90
150 do. ...b15	22¾	10 do.	89¾
100 do. ...s30	22¾	400 do. ...s3	90
100 do. ...b60	22½	50 do.	90¼
250 do. ...s3	22½	225 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	93½
250 New-York C. RR. b30	91	150 do. ...b30	93½
50 do.	91¼	100 do. ...s60	93½
20 do.	91½	50 do. ...b60	93¾
200 do. ...b60	91½	5 do.	93¾
50 do. ...b60	91¾	150 Panama Railroad	102
100 Macon and W. R. R.	109	50 do. ...b60	103¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	250 Erie Railroad ...s3	56¼
20,000 Indiana State 5s.	84½	100 do. ...s60	56½
32,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	90	250 do.	56¾
10,000 do. ...b15	90	350 do.	56½
20,000 do. ...s60	89¾	100 do. ...b60	56¾
2,000 do. ...s60	89¾	200 Reading R.R.	90¼
100 Nic. Transit Co.	15¾	25 do.	90¾
500 do.	15¾	250 do.	90½
250 do. ...b3	15¾	10 Mich.S.&N.I.R.R.	93¾
2500 do.	15¾	100 Hudson Railroad.b3	34
200 do. ...b7	15¾	50 do.	34
550 do. ...b10	15½	70 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	111¾
10 Wis. Lake S. R. R.	73	8 do.	111¾
400 Cumb. Coal Co. s30	22¾	8 Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	94¾
100 do. ...b60	23	10 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84¾
120 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91¾	5 do.	84¾
100 do. ...b30	91¾	18 Cleve. C. & C. R. R.	101¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R. ...s3	77	60 do.	102¾
100 do. ...b45	77¾		

Monday, March 17—A. M.

We have received, and publish in another place, a notice from Mr. C. Vanderbilt, the manager of the Nicaragua Transit line of steamers, to the effect that *the ships are, for the present*, withdrawn, in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of General Walker, in seizing or taking by force the property of American citizens. The ships, it is stated, will be laid up, until the Government has sufficient time to examine and look into this outrage committed upon the property of the Transit Company. In the meantime, Mr. Vanderbilt adds that he does not consider passengers or the property of American citizens safe on the transit of the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and he cannot be instrumental in inducing either to take the passage. We are induced to hope that no serious inconvenience to passengers or gold shippers will result from this sudden step. The *Uncle Sam* steamship on the Pacific, leaving San Juan del Sud about the first of March, would hear to San Francisco the news of Walker's proceeding, and this should arrest the further shipment of treasure by the route—already reduced to less than $600,000 the trip—while the other steamer leaving San Francisco on the 5th of March will connect with the *Star of the West* on this side. If the *Uncle Sam* should return on her regular day, March 20, with any considerable amount of passengers, their case will be a bad one, unless the New-Orleans ship is sent to their relief. The chances are, however, that the risk will not be taken at San Francisco.

The course of Stock and Money affairs the past week was less steady than during the previous fortnight. Prices on the Stock Exchange were *first depressed, early in the week, by the unfavorable* effect upon the March traffic of the Railways from the renewal of snow storms and freezing weather out West. Upon the business of the present month, liberal calculations had been indulged to make good the drawbacks from the severe weather in January and February, as it was known that Produce at the West and Merchandise at the East had accumulated in large quantities awaiting transportation. But the first week in the month and a portion of the second have been lost by the embargo from the snow storm, on and near the Lake Shore. Following this course of depression came the news from Nicaragua of the confiscation of the charter of the Transit Company, which created intense excitement in the Street on Thursday and Friday, and besides knocking down the Transit shares $6 to $8, injuriously affected the entire Stock list, until Saturday, when, from the calmer feeling on the Nicaragua affair and the tone of the Foreign letters received in the *Arabia's* mails, there was a marked reaction. A rise of 2 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds with very heavy sales, resulted from the London report that large parcels had been taken as high as 84@84½ ℔ cent. sterling, for the Holland markets; equal to 91@92 per cent. federal money. There was also a recovery of 1@1½ ℔ cent. in Erie Road shares, and the general list closed firm in the afternoon. We annex the

COMPARATIVE COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday March 8.	Lowest Intermediate.	Saturday March 15.
N. Y. Central	92	91	91½
Erie	58½	55	56¾
Reading	91½	90	90¾
Toledo	78½	76½	77
Galena	112½	111½	111½
Michigan Central	93	92½	92
Southern Michigan	94½	93½	93½
Panama	103¾	103	103½
Illinois Centrals	88	88	90
Virginia	95	95	95
Missouris	86¾	86¼	86½
Transit Company	21½	13	15½

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York for the past week show an Import of Foreign Goods, including the Dry Goods summary in our last paper, of $3,084,614 against $1,861,739 the corresponding week last year, and $4,188,831 the year before. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,333,841 against $857,647 same week last year. The Export of Specie entered at the New-York Custom-House amounted to $273,661, the whole by steamer *Baltic* for Liverpool on Saturday. There was an Export from Boston on Wednesday, of $300,600, the bullion being sent from this City by express. These two sums make $574,261 for the week, against the sum of $1,267,855 shipped the corresponding week of last year *via* Boston. The deliveries of California Gold for the week amounted to $1,491,646. The increase of Specie in the Government Office in this City for the week amounted to $220,952, the balance in all departments on Saturday afternoon being $12,933,769 against $12,712,817 at the close of the previous week. As the California receipts did not get into Bank until Saturday, and the business of the week commenced on a declining average, a reduction of the Bank revenue may be looked for on the statement to be made up this afternoon as compared with the average of the previous week, which stood $15,170,994.

The official monthly returns of trade at New-York, from 1st July, 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, to the 1st March, instant, show that the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted to

amounted to	$121,000,000
Two weeks in March	7,818,272
Total to date	$128,818,272
Against same time last year	114,504,969
Increase about 12½ ℔ cent	$14,308,303

From July 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, the official monthly returns of the Export of Domestic Produce, and the reëxport of Miscellaneous Foreign Goods amounted to

Goods amounted to	$51,033,000
Two weeks in March	2,984,162
Total to date	$54,017,162
Against same time last year	43,330,546
Increase to date	$10,686,616

During the same time there was a Specie Export from New-York of

New-York of	$11,851,000
Two weeks in March	1,478,407
Total to date	$13,329,407
Against same time last year	24,739,490
Decrease to date	$11,410,083

During the same time the deliveries of California Gold at New-York amounted to

Gold at New-York amounted to	$28,174,826
Two weeks in March	1,491,646
Total to date	$29,666,472
Against same time last year	33,491,675
Decrease to date	$3,825,203

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,637	$91,154	5,424	$290,681
Flour, bbls.	7,128	66,671	17,765	144,979
Corn Meal, bbls.	885	4,243	440	1,621
Wheat, bush.			32,209	64,543
Corn, bush.	53,186	54,083	78,4[illegible]	62,099
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	2,188	63,063	1,747	29,764
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	874	22,091	1,700	30,983
Total Produce		$268,285		$643,968
Miscellaneous		589,362		689,873
Total for the week		$857,647		$1,333,841

ERIE RAILROAD EARNINGS, RAILROAD YEAR.

	1855-56	vs.	1854-55.
October	$608,139		$541,439
November	585,616		491,492
December	589,969		454,431
January	408,818		497,336
February	362,719		240,751
Total, 5 months	$2,494,261		$2,225,449
Increase this year			268,812

BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD, RAILROAD YEAR.

	1855-56	vs.	1854-55.
October	$359,610		$432,450
November	347,677		390,119
December	293,014		441,315
January	370,211		191,300
February	216,299		211,513
Total, 5 months	$1,586,814		$1,667,695
Increase this year			80,861

The February receipts of the Pennsylvania Road amount to $298,442, against $191,014 same month last year. For the two months of the fiscal year of the Company, (same as the calendar year,)

the receipts are	$596,551
Against January and February, 1855	489,791
Increase	$106,760

During the month of February, 30 miles of the northern division of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad were opened for business, in connection with the Milwaukee and Lacrosse Road. We are authorized by Mr. Charles Butler, one of the management, to state that the entire line of this road, from Chicago to Janesville, Wisconsin, 92 miles, will be completed within the next 90 days, or before June 15. Only 35 miles of track are to be laid. The work is far advanced—the iron and other materials are on hand and the means provided for the purpose.

Suppression of Important News.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Mr. Craig may fancy that he has sufficiently answered the charge of foul play with the New-Orleans dispatches on Thursday, but the business public down town will hardly believe so, without further explanation. The case is even worse than the Halifax steamers. The Nicaragua news was received by the *Daniel Webster* at New-Orleans on Tuesday, March 11. Private dispatches, dated on that day, and marked as received here on the evening of Wednesday, the 12th, were in private hands early on *Thursday morning*. There was not a whisper of the *Webster's* arrival in the Associated morning papers of Thursday. Where were your dispatches between Tuesday, 11th, and Thursday *afternoon*, 13th, while other advices came through, on Wednesday? If they were placed in Mr. Craig's hands too late on Wednesday night for the use of the papers, or not received at all until Thursday morning, I ask in the name of common enterprise and honesty, if they were not important enough to place at least the simple fact of the arrival of the steamer on your bulletin boards. That would have saved part of the public concern and loss growing out of the momentous nature of the news. It would have so far confirmed the private dispatches which were understood to be in town, as to put the country on their guard against unfair advantage being taken of the news. But it was next to impossible to *learn at the newspaper offices or at the telegraph* in Hanover-street whether or not a steamer from Nicaragua was really in at New Orleans. Inquiries made as late as one o'clock could not be answered. But the fact did get out, and as one of your afternoon neighbors reported through the Associated Press. It has been stated also that Mr. Charles Morgan sent in word to the Transit office early on Thursday that the steamer was at New-Orleans, and that when asked how he learned the fact, he replied as above.

It is to be hoped that such arbitrary and suspicious proceedings on the part of one who signs himself the *Agent*, but really appears to be the *master*, of the Associated Press of New-York, will be put a stop to, if there be any way of doing it. The nuisance is really growing to be intolerable to the public, besides bringing reproach upon the enterprise of the New-York papers. A. B.

Insuring Rents Against Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe under your money article of this morning, a notice of a recent circular of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, in which they offer to insure *rents* against fire, and in which you speak of it as a new feature in insurance.

Permit me to remark that it has long been practiced by the older companies of the City, and if I mistake not, by the newer ones also. It certainly has been quite extensively for the *last twenty* years by the Company of which I am an officer, and its principle is well understood by most of the large owners of Real Estate in this City.

AN INSURANCE SECRETARY.

The Excelsior Company Insure Rents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to solicit the correction of a statement, or rather mis-statement, made in the Times' money article of this morning.

In noticing the Circular of the "Liverpool and London Insurance Company," respecting the insurance of rents against loss by fire, you say that the "principle is a new one."

This remark, if it be your own deduction, is as unjust as it is injurious to the many local Companies that have, for years, insured against loss of rents by fire. If it is a suggestion, or rather if the principle is claimed as a new or original one by the parties noticed in your paper, it deserves serious reprehension—for the claim, either as to novelty or originality, is unfounded. This Company, for one, has not only insured rents, but leases, &c., since its organization. And while we of the Companies that are "native and to the manor born," frankly and cheerfully acknowledged the rights of our foreign brethren to participate in our business facilities and profits, and even to avail of the fruits of our experience, we cannot allow such an evident "theft of thunder"—whether intentional or not—to pass unnoticed.

We believe, and as far as the "Excelsior Fire Insurance Company" is concerned, we know, that the principle of insuring rents, on a much simpler basis or form of policy than on terms equally liberal as those noticed by you, has been operative for years.

In this respect, Sir, as in all others, our desire is merely to be set right before the community, in a matter of business interest to that community as well as ourselves.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.

Imports at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, March 12.

The following is a statement of the imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending March 14:

Dry Goods	$613,272	Gunny Cloth and Bags	$37,193
Tin Plates	29,919	Sugar	69,266
Chains, Cables and Anchors	21,089	Coffee	26,141
Iron and Steel	89,785	Copper, in bar	114,696
Doubloons	19,800	Copper Ore	33,167
Earthen ware	21,243	Wool	89,238
Linseed	38,756	Other articles	150,445
Saltpetre	89,106		
Total			$1,865,337

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 15.

Stocks are steady. Quotations are as follows: Pennsylvania State 5s, 84¼; Reading Railroad, 45¼; Long Island, 15½; Morris Canal, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¼.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Saturday, March 15.

Cotton—Under the influence of the *Arabia's* news, the transactions have been large, being estimated at 17,000 bales, at a slight improvement on lower grades. We quote Orleans Middling at 9¾c. to 9⅞c. The market closing with an active demand. Receipts of Cotton at this port, in advance of last year's receipts at this time, 431,000 bales. Stock in port estimated at 291,000 bales. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d. Coffee—Prices are rather higher; we quote Rio at 11¾c.@12c.

Providence, Saturday, March 15.

The Cotton market is dull and the sales small, at slightly easier prices. Wool—Market very firm, with stock much reduced; sales, 91,500 lbs. Printing Cloths—Sales for the week, 38,000 pieces.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. G. Seguine, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hughes, Mr. Oberstelfer, Mr. Kitchen, New-York; E. Yard, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. James M. Plumb, H. S. Stone, L. B. Binsse, New-York; R. M. Mellis, Baltimore; J. H. Carpenter, J. H. Black, Wm. Keller, H. P. Humbert, Mr. Baire, Mr. Wicks, Mr. McLean, F. W. Coggill, J. F. Hilman, J. A. Connor, G. H. Lord, Mr. Santer, New-York; A. W. Little, Philadelphia; E. P. Harland, G. Toppam, Thomas B. Clark, E. King, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Thywisson, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mrs. Thorne, Capt. G. W. Hone, Mr. Moore, Mr. Campbell, Baltimore; Wm. Bosler, Wm. Temple, Robert Slimmon, Mr. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Dale, Philadelphia; N. F. Miller, J. B. Stevenson, Jas. H. Woods, Esq., New-York; P. G. Wilson, Jonathan Murphy, New-Orleans; S. C. Shepherd, W. H. Coles, A. de Hilliers, Gustav Reinecke, San Francisco; N. B. Carman, Oregon; L. H. Tavistock, England; Mrs. Charlotte Taroni, Mr. and Mrs. John Abel and infant, Louisville, Ky.; Edwin Mayall, London; A. W. Broome, John Darr, D. de Haan, Lionel Cohen, Andrew Barclay, Charles Monday, John Weber, Thomas Holliday, Havana; A. Toth. Total, 69.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hermann, from Southampton and Bremen—Commander L. Stoddard, U. S. N., W. H. Ward, master, U. S. N., Capt. Jefferson, Ford S. Bromberg, Ex-Consul Sandert, Mr. Foster, lady, child and servant, F. Kohmann, lady and child, G. S. Trautman and lady, G. Appmann, A. Blondean and lady, Mr. Kerr and lady, E. Douglas, C. Hearn, M. Pelvin, Miss Robinson, H. Hill, J. C. Cooper and lady, Miss Jane Falkner, C. Post, G. Porter, Alfred DeBeaumont and sister, Mr. Cook, J. H. Cook and J. Oldham and lady, H. Fenlle, Mr. Lara and lady, A. Solomon, Mr. Langteller and son, Mr. Aronson and lady, A. Gixon, Miss J. Gruss, Mr. Cheron, G. Jeffry and sister, C. Richard, Miss A. Springer, B. Koppert, J. F. Flecher, C. Knille, G. Seydell, Mrs. A. Teikel and child, C. Caro, C. Meyers and lady, Miss A. Meyers, D. Lescher, Wm. Kann, H. Thiel, Mrs. Kuhlewind, H. Lang, C. Speibring, T. Von Kottnauer, A. A. Czamousky, W. A. Lapbert, J. Leevy, T. Casselmann, F. Swia, F. Bohn, H. Beckofen, C. Krapts, H. H. Budde, L. Nolte and lady, Miss S. Starke, Mr. Sprekels and lady, E. Sanders, J. W. Ohms, A. Goering, lady and 3 children. Total 90.

In steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow—Mrs. Margaret Liddell, Misses Liddell, James Groat, Margaret Robb, W. Morehead, Wm. Tormby, Richard, Bowden, Thomas Gardiner, John Miller, Rev. Wm. Fraser, James Walker, A. Grissom, John Lind, Bernard Hamelly, Wm. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wardell, Henry Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Conison, John Aitkens, Mrs. Rachel Coles, Miss Mary Chalmers, Jane Dean, Wm. Booth, Wm. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roscoe and family, Wm. S. Murray, Samuel Everard, Alex. Frazer, Wm. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Grundy and family, George Sloan, Patrick McInnes, and 116 in the second cabin.

In steamship George Law, from Aspinwall—Capt. H. B. Nones, U. S. Revenue service, Mrs. Richardson, two children and servant, Mrs. R. L. Whitin, D. Hamel, Geo. E. Grant and lady, Lieut. W. Reynolds, U. S. N., Mrs. Reynolds, G. F. Foster, Capt. Wm. C. Stout, R. H. Roberts, Wm. H. Fairchild and lady, Wm. H. Howland, E. H. Sharp, mail agent, M. Lazard, A. Fredenberg, J. H. Brumagin, G. A. McNutt, J. R. Coller, L. Cronthal, Wm. Williamson and lady, J. McGlashan, E. Robinson, James Holmes, Mrs. C. J. Lockwood, H. V. Rogers, J. Rosenstein, J. C. Fall, N. Schlisson, S. Rosenblatt, L. Penniman, F. Argenti, D. H. Pollock, Rev. Thos. W. Walker, Esq., P. Bohe, E. Baube, L. Kallum, H. Speckler, S. Patterson, M. Marley, J. Buckwell, C. A. Hunterman, Mrs. Jane Garren, W. M. Glover, D. S. Clark, lady and child, M. S. Wheelock, J. S. Wheelock, H. P. Penniman, lady and child, P. Joenger, E. Bliss, H. King, Jno. Wood, C. Frank and lady, & N. Way, C. C. Flatory, Mrs. Kersch, R. Denmark, G. C. Jenkins, J. C. Trumper, J. Morgan, J. C. Scott, E. Goodwin, lady and 2 children, N. Brunning, J. P. Goodwin, V. Baker, lady and 3 children, J. M. Jones, J. McCormick, D. Myers, C. O. Nodeau, R. W. Hall and lady, J. Broker, C. Knight, J. Knigreen, F. Yules, Mr. Abay, R. Ruian, R. Crothers, G. W. Seager, C. De Roncevay, J. Halterman, H. Stolle, Wm. Maroen, Mrs. E. Brenden, J. T. Jones, G. H. Cole, Wm. H. Thompson, Chas. Van Brunt, R. Whitney, Wm. Foreman, Wm. Moyer, D. E. Hazleton, N. H. Arnold, D. J. Elechira, John Ross, J. R. Lawrence, Esq., L. Whiddingham, S. W. Shelton, J.

ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 01	Sun sets	6 09	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	3 03	Gov. Island	3 51	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, MARCH 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Union, Adams, Gibraltar, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships President Fillmore, Nelson, London, Dunham & Dimon; J. Foster, Jr., Porter, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Minetonka, Horton, Constantinople, [illegible]; Marmora, Ward, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourn; G. Hazall, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; [illegible], New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Brig S. Duncan, Sawyer, Pajardo, [illegible]; Ocean Traveler, Sargent, Union Island, [illegible] & Hunter; Nina, Lawsdon, Wilmington, [illegible]; S. Peters, Lord, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Victor, Ellis, Sagua la Grande, C. & E. J. Peters; [illegible], Tampico, [illegible] & Oliver.

Schooners Flatwood, Nickerson, City Point, S. Cowell; Dewdrop, Dorlmon, Richmond, [illegible]; [illegible], Provincetown, J. W. Holmes; T. L. [illegible], Edenton, R. H. Wyatt; A. Law, Wood, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Youngs, Lynch, Williamsburg, Va., master; [illegible] Rudderow, [illegible]; Bateman & Rudderow; W. F. Conquest, [illegible]; Dunham & Dimon; Lookout, Butler, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Wm. Thomas, Beatty, Fall River, master; J. F. Curtis, Rissly, Bristol, master.

Sloop Merchant, Douglas, New-Haven, Terry & Young.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.) Cumming, from Glasgow Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. McSymon. [illegible]

[illegible]

Steamship George Law, Herndon, Aspinwall, with mdse., specie and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Ship Jacob A. Westervelt, Hoodless, Liverpool [illegible], with mdse. and 110 steerage passengers to Taylor & Merrill. Was towed into Quarantine Friday night, by steamer Leviathan, where she anchored. [illegible] a large iceberg. Has experienced heavy westerly gales from Jan. 19 to March 9, having lost three seamen overboard, and two died during the passage [illegible] and the third mate sick and off duty. [illegible] has had bulwarks stove, and quarter boat and one other boat washed off the deck, [illegible] spars. [illegible] Jan. 21, in a S. W. gale, lost overboard Joseph Young, a seaman, aged 20 years, a native of Boston. [illegible] topgallant yard lost Wm. R. [illegible] of Philadelphia, [illegible] and from the poop deck, while reefing the spanker, Henry H. Travis, a seaman, of Waterford, Ireland. [illegible] died suddenly, a seaman named John Fulton, aged 25; he belonged to Portland, N. H. March —, Wm. [illegible], a seaman, died, a native of Chatham, Eng., aged 40.

Ship Marion, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Palermo [illegible], Gibraltar [illegible], with sumac and fruit to [illegible] & Co. Had heavy westerly gales during the month of January, sprung foremast, mizzen topsail yard, washed away head rails, started cut-water, [illegible] all the sails, and was compelled to [illegible] ward, after lying to 19 days in January. [illegible] N. W. gales since the 4th inst.; [illegible] and being short of provisions, water and [illegible] the steamship Titan to tow the vessel to the City.

Bark Tahiti, (of Eastport,) Buckman, Cork [illegible], with pig iron to master. Has experienced heavy N. W. and N. W. gales during the passage, and on the 7th inst., lat. 38 25, lon. 69 10, in a heavy gale, sprung foreyard, carried away quarter rail, split sails, &c.

Brig Reindeer, (Br., of Halifax,) Curtis, Cienfuegos [illegible] ds., with molasses to Hamilton Bros. Has been [illegible] N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince [illegible], with logwood to G. L. & A. Ferris. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; [illegible] N. of Hatteras. Sailed at Port-au-Prince, Feb. 4, John Mulligan, Geo. Nicholas and Otto Kapple, all seamen of New-York, belonging to the Truxillo.

Schr. New-York, Burr, Boston with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Anna Hinks, (of Provincetown,) [illegible], Port Cabello 19 ds., with coffee, &c., to J. W. Schmidt & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Oliver [illegible], [illegible], Providence, [illegible] Kinney.

Schr. E. W. Miller, Thomas, New-Haven, to [illegible].

Schr. Sophia Ann, [illegible], Delaware, with corn to [illegible].

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, with [illegible] to W. Borden.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, to [illegible].

Sloop Blackstone, Brown, Providence, to [illegible].

Sloop Fred. Brown, Gardiner, Providence, [illegible].

Propeller Westernport, Berry, Portland.

Arrived...Sunday, March 16.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Bremen via Southampton Feb. 27, with 94 passengers and 650 tons mdse. to C. H. Sand.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Jan. [illegible], with mdse. and 120 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Jan. [illegible], in a gale from W. Charles Holrich, a seaman, fell from the maintopsail yard and was killed. Feb. 4, Thomas [illegible], seaman, fell from mainyard and was killed. Feb. [illegible], passed a large number of icebergs. Feb. 17, [illegible] to go a 100 miles to clear the heavy ice. Feb. [illegible], saw the last of the ice. Was 27 days from the British Channel to the Banks, and from last [illegible] a continuation of westerly winds and heavy gales; has suffered much in sails and rigging. Anchored on the Bar Saturday night.

Ship Recorder, (Br., of Liverpool,) [illegible], Feb. [illegible] foo Oct. 22, with teas to Cornelius Grinnell. Has experienced heavy weather since leaving the tropics in lat. [illegible].

Bark John Wesley, (of Castine,) [illegible], Guadeloupe Feb. 28, with sugar and molasses to master. Has experienced heavy and cold weather; been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Argo, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.) [illegible], Black River, Jam., 22 ds., with pimento, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Trade Wind, (of Bluehill,) [illegible], [illegible] 26 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Maitland & Phelps.

Schr. Alert, Kelly, Boston, bound off to J. G. & A. L. Bowe.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Eva, Chamberlain, Boston, with mdse. to S. J. Herrick.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Ryder, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Lady [illegible], Baker, Boston.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Boston, fruit to S. Crowell.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Ellen, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Weeks, Swansboro, N. C.

Schr. Telegraph, Dickerson, Boston.

Schr. Harriet, Clock, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Challenge, Baker, Norwich.

Schr. R. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich.

Schr. Gleaner, Chapman, Norwich.

Schr. I B & F L, Farrow, Richmond, [illegible].

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

Propeller Quinnebaug, Holbrook, New-London.

Propeller Wamsutta, Rye, New-Bedford.

Propeller Petrel, Array, Providence.

Propeller Osceola, Aldridge, Providence.

Propeller Mount Savage, Walsh, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, W.; Noon, do.; Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool; Union, Adams, Gibraltar, Malta and Trieste; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah; Nashville, Berry, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Halifax, &c.

Ships Jacob Bell, Bake, Bombay and a market; Bacon, Ainsworth, Liverpool.

Bark Dumfries, (Br.,) Thompson, Rotterdam.

Brig Gen. Pierce, Champion, Liberia.

Below.

Danish brig Catherine, Stahr, Rotterdam.—(By pilot boat George Steers, No. 6.)

Memoranda.

The intended operations of Captain Hall, (mentioned as [illegible]) on the sunken schooner Wm. P. Williams, at Hell Gate, have been necessarily postponed for a short time, on account of the quantities of drift ice still remaining in the vicinity.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 15—The following arrivals at Hong Kong were telegraphed from Trieste to London, and received per *Arabia*: Arrived at Hong Kong, previous to Jan. 15, ships N. B. Palmer, Capt. Low, from New-York, and Courser, from London for Shanghae; and the brig Curlew, from Boston.

The brig Venus, from Chesapeake Bay for Boston, with timber, went ashore on the south side of Nantucket, at 2 o'clock, this morning, by mistaking Sancoty for Great Point Light. Her cargo will be saved, but it is doubtful if the vessel can be.

BALTIMORE, March 15—The ship Wm. Chamberlain, from Liverpool, reports supplying, on the 6th inst., lat. 35 30, lon. 73 30, provisions and water to the schooner E. W. Gardner, 40 ds. from Charleston for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 20, lat. 41 15, lon. 48 40, was seen bark Hardware, bound E.

Jan. 29, lat. 33 00, lon. 20 10, ship Charles Cooper, Gatis, from Calcutta for London, 130 days out.

Feb. 1, lat. 30 20, lon. 30 10, Br. ship Thomas [illegible], from Calcutta for London.

Feb. 14, lat. 37, lon. 74, bark [illegible], bound for Havana.

Feb. 15, at 9 A. M., lat. 20 32, lon. 48 50, Br. bark [illegible] Sam, of and for Liverpool, 110 ds. from Valparaiso.

Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., lat. 29 22, lon. 51 23, Br. brig [illegible], of January, from Porto Rico for Cadiz.

Feb. 22, lat. 40 31, lon. 58, ship Wyoming, of Philadelphia, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. Same day, ship Memphis, Davis, from Havre for New-York.

Feb. 25, lat. 26 42, lon. G 30, schr. Lucy W. Alexander, hence for Guayama.

Feb. 26, lat. 37 30, lon. 68 10, brig Lydia Stover, from Portland for Trinidad.

Feb. 29, lat. 30 40, lon. 69 30, at 2 P. M., bark Geo. Taylor, of and from Portland for Havana.

Feb. 29, lat. 34, lon. 68 30, brig L. B. Street, from Bay Harbour, Jam., for New-York.

March 1, lat. 34 15, lon. 51 35, passed bark Lizzie Reed, stg. E.

March 4, lat. 31 17, lon. 71 30, schr. Clara Borgen, Bevans, from Curacoa for New-York.

March 7, lat. 36 10, lon. 73 53, was seen a large steamer, stg. S. S. E., with 9 letters in her burgee.

March 11, lat. 39 40, lon. 73, was passed schr. George Davis, bound S.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla Feb. 19, Br. brig Ceylon, for New-York, wtg. cargo; Monte Cristo, from and for New-York, just commenced disg.

At Black River, Jam., Feb. 29, bark Alice Jane, of and for Liverpool; brig Gladiator, of Windsor, N. S., and schr. Alva, of St. John, N. B., both for New-York, [illegible].